FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 105 *29 May 1980*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Socialist Countries Hold Medical Congress in Varna AA 1
Socialist Academies of Science Conference in Prague AA 1
CEMA Session of Pricing Department Heads Opens AA 1

ALBANIA

ZERI I RINISE Hails Afghan Struggle Against Soviet Invaders [10 May] B 1
Enver Hoxha Attends Concert in Tirana B 2
Hoxha's Book on Stalin Published Abroad B 3
Briefs: Session on Economy; Delegation to Turkey; Migjeni Troupe to Djakovica; Mali Delegation Visits B 3

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Leaves for 4-Day Visit to Iraq C 1
Visit Begins [cross-reference] C 1
Zhivkov Sends Cable to Bandung Jubilee Conference C 1
Libyan Military Delegation Departs 28 May C 2
Cuban Culture Minister Departs 28 May [Havana] C 2
Todorov Receives Turkish Commerce Minister Basol C 3
Economic, Technical Cooperation Protocol C 3
Doynov Receives Nigerian Officials Visiting Sofia C 3
Panama People's Party Leader Arrives on Visit C 3
Received by Zhivkov C 4
Sousa Press Conference C 4
Sousa Departs C 4
Austria's Kirschlaeger Receives Tanchev 28 May C 5
International Agricultural Trade Union Meeting in Sofia C 5
Cooperation Agreement With Lao Journalists' Union C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Visit by USSR Delegation Led by Novikov D 1
Nuclear Power Discussion D 1
Visit to Central Slovak Region D 1
Visit to Jaslovske Bohunice D 1
Scientific Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR [RUDE PRAVO 24 May] D 2
Libyan Armed Forces Commander Arrives for Visit D 2
Strougal, PDRY Defense Minister Hold Talks D 2
Visiting Iraqi Foreign Minister Discusses Bilateral Relations D 2
Lenart Briefs German CP Delegation D 3
SED's Grueneberg Arrives on Study Visit D 3
Details of Protocol With GDR Reported D 3
Economic Talks With SFRY End; Document Signed [RUDE PRAVO 23 May] D 3
SVOBODA: Trade Exchange Growing With Afghanistan [23 Apr] D 4
Pope Appeals for CSSR Religious Freedom [Vatican] D 5
Cardinal Tomasek Issues Statement on Bologna Interview [RUDE PRAVO 22 May] D 5
Press Notes Husak 1950's Imprisonment, Reelection D 6
Imprisonment Noted [RUDE PRAVO] D 6
Editorials on Reelection D 6

Socialist Youth Union Discusses Paramilitary Education D 9
[MLADA FRONTA 24 May]
Control, Auditing Commission Session Held [RUDE PRAVO 24 May] D 11
Bilak Presents Order to CSSR Ambassador D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Pays Official Visit to Cuba [cross-reference] E 1
Reportage on Sindermann Visit to Austria E 1
Received by Benya E 1
Received by Kirchschlaeger E 1
Sindermann Comment E 1
U.S. Blamed for 'Bloodbath' in South Korea [Leuschner] E 2
Verner Receives USSR's Olympics Official Smirnov E 3
Hager Receives FRG Minister Hauff E 4
Protocol Coordinating Economic Plans Signed With CSSR E 4
Reportage on GDR-USSR Youth Festival, Activities E 5
Krenz Rally Speech E 5
Tribute by Verner, Krenz E 7
Honecker, Pastukhov Meeting [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 May] E 8
Krenz Opening Demonstration Speech E 8
Honecker Demonstration Address E 9
Friendship Festival Praised E 12
Reception Held E 12
Krenz Closing Address E 12
Pastukhov Closing Address E 13
Youth Greetings, Closing Message E 14
Honecker Congratulates Husak on Reelection as President E 15
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 May]
Sentences for 'Rowdyism' Reported [BERLINER ZEITUNG 21 May] E 16
Authorities Arrest FRG Citizen for Transit Abuse E 16
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24/25 May]

HUNGARY

Korom, Czinge Return Home From Moscow F 1
Belgian Communist Party Delegation Visits F 1
Briefs: Vietnamese Catholic Dignitaries' Visit; Delegation Returns From Mexico; Electricity Agreement F 1

POLAND

Trade Commission With U.S. Ends Ninth Session G 1
Jagielski on Protocol G 1
Norwegian Foreign Minister To Visit in June G 2
Jablonski Congratulates SFRY's Mijatovic G 2
Gierek, Jablonski Congratulate CSSR's Husak on Reelection G 2
Pinkowski Chairs State Council Spatial Planning Meeting G 2
Two Under Secretaries Recalled From Posts [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 26 May] G 2
Szydlak Addresses Trade Unionists on Education, Culture G 3
[GLOS PRACY 22 May]
Government Reports to Sejm on Housing Program [TRYBUNA LUDU 23 May] G 4
Paper Warns Against NATO Intelligence Services G 6
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 26 May]
Briefs: Pope, Polish Bishops; Bishop Dabrowski in Rome G 7

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives PRC Vice Premier Chen Muhua H 1
Burtica Receives Chen Muhua H 1
Ceausescu Receives FRG Trade Minister Lambsdorff H 1
Oprea Receives Lambsdorff H 2
Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei on Visit to FRG [cross-reference] H 2
Fazekas Receives Hungarian Cooperatives Official H 2
ROMANIA LIBERA Praises Warsaw Pact, Peace Efforts [26 May] H 3
RCP Delegation, Popescu Hold Talks in Sweden H 4
Constantin Talks With Bulgarian Planning Head Conclude H 4
Cooperation Protocol With Finland Signed in Bucharest H 5
SCINTEIA Comments on Warsaw Pact Meeting H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

President Carter To Visit 24, 25 June I 1
TANJUG Comment I 1
Visiting U.S. Secretary Goldschmidt Holds Talks I 1
Romanian Deputy Premier Trofin Meets Djuranovic, Ends Visit I 2
Meeting With Djuranovic I 2
Talks in Vojvodina Concluded I 2
AGERPRES Report I 2
Mijatovic Sends Greetings to Husak on Reelection [BORBA 24 May] I 3
Vrhovec Receives Argentine Foreign Affairs Official I 3
Mijatovic Receives Australian Ambassador I 4
Croatian Presidency Assesses Agreement With EEC I 4
French Newsman Stopped; Expelled [Paris LE MONDE 23 May] I 5
Stojanovic Criticizes Nationalists, Bureaucrats I 5
Minic Addresses Opening of Exhibition on Tito I 7
Ljubicic, Military Leaders Pay Homage to Tito I 9
Croatian Assembly President Bilic Eulogizes Tito I 10
Kosovo League Commission Notes Defense Readiness [POLITIKA 23 May] I 10

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HOLD MEDICAL CONGRESS IN VARNA

AU281525 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--Some 180 scientific papers and reports on the incidence of infections and parasitic diseases and on their connection with environment and medical services were read at the second national congress on medical geography, held in the seaside city of Varna. The three days of sessions were attended by specialists from the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia.

SOCIALIST ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD271410 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The fourth conference of deputy chairmen of the academies of science of the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Vietnam started at the Prague Intercontinental Hotel today. The conference deals with a long-term cooperation program of the highest scientific institutions of socialist countries in social sciences for the years 1981-1985, and with experiences from their activities to date. The start of the 5 days of deliberations was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other personages.

The conference participants were welcomed by Jaroslav Kozesnik, chairman of the Czechoslavak Academy of Sciences. He noted that the role of Marxist-Leninist social sciences is growing, together with the need to fulfill ever more demanding tasks of socialist construction, along with the new tasks of the revolutionary workers' movement and the struggle for preservation of world peace. He stressed that scientists from socialist countries possess all the prerequisites for raising the standards of science and for successfully solving concerns connected with current and future developments in a socialist society.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Academician Zdenek Snitil, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, congratulated Soviet and Hungarian scientists at the start of the session on the successful joint flight of the cosmonauts of those countries on board the Soyuz-36 spacecraft.

CEMA SESSION OF PRICING DEPARTMENT HEADS OPENS

AU271606 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BRA)--The 13th session of the heads of the pricing departments of the CMEA member-countries opened here today.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Bulgaria's standing representative at the CMEA, greeted the participants in the session.

The session will discuss multilateral cooperation between the CMEA member-countries in the sphere of prices and price-formation in the 1978-1979 period. Tasks for the 1981-1985 period will be outlined.

ZERI I RINISE HAILS AFGHAN STRUGGLE AGAINST SOVIET INVADERS

AU281140 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 10 May 80 p 4

[Pandeli Shehu article: "The Afghan People and Youth Are Resolutely Fighting Against the Soviet Invaders"]

[Text] When the Soviet revisionists undertook the armed aggression against Afghanistan, they thought they would easily subdue the people and the youth of that country and impose their will. However, months have passed by and time is confirming that the Afghan people and youth will not submit. On the contrary, they took to arms and are fighting for their freedom and national independence, intensifying the struggle from day to day. The current situation in Afghanistan is characterized by further growing popular protestation against the Soviet social-imperialists and the widespread feverish attempts practiced by the aggressors to suppress and eliminate the people's liberation struggle which, as is known, has now spread to whole provinces. The rebel forces are engaging in attacks against the Soviet invading troops. Thus recently they launched a coordinated attack against the Soviet invaders deployed in some regions of Baghlan Province. In that attack dozens of enemy soldiers were killed and a large quantity of munitions was captured. Fierce fighting has taken place in the northern province of Badakhshan. A large-scale attack has also taken place in the Jaftalrah area of the previously mentioned province. In that attack many Soviet soldiers were killed and injured, helicopters were shot down and enemy tanks were destroyed. The Kunar Valley has been turned into a grave for Russian aggressor. The Afghan patriots have also carried out important attacks in various regions of the Ghazni and Laghman Provinces and various regions of Urusgan where in the past 10 days alone about 300 aggressive troops were put out of action.

Along with the armed struggle the country is fermenting with strong demonstrations and and clashes on the part of the working masses, youths, students and pupils. In Afghanistan's capital Kabul thousands of boys and girls are taking to the streets and staging large demonstrations of protest. They, together with the other working masses, have organized lengthy marches of protest, shouting "Death to the invaders," "Soviets go home," "Russian aggressors get out of Afghanistan," "Down with the Moscow criminals" and so on. Meanwhile, the students of Kabul University have boycotted lectures to protest the criminal actions practiced by the aggressors. They are staging anti-Soviet demonstrations and spreading leaflets calling on the people to resist. The protests of students and pupils in Kabul and other towns, the numerous demonstrations throughout the country and the intensification of the armed struggle by the Afghan fighters: all this reflects the widespread wave of general popular opposition in Afghanistan against the extensive attempts of the Soviet social-imperialists to subjugate and dominate that country.

In their attempt to suppress the strong anti-Soviet tide which has erupted in Afghanistan, the Soviet invaders stop at nothing. Using armored vehicles and aircraft they open fire on unarmed demonstrators and cruelly kill many demonstrators and injure hundreds of others. Participation personally in the suppression of the recent demonstration in Kabul was the Kremlin's envoy, the Soviet ambassador in Afghanistan, who, mounted on a car, was watching the reprisals by the occupation troops. Two young demonstrators opened fire several times on the ambassador's vehicle, creating confusion among the invaders who turned their tanks on the demonstrators.

The Soviet invaders have also launched a savage campaign of arrests.

The new crimes are a continuation of the previous ones, committed since the first days of the fascist invasion. They are a repetition of the butchery which they committed in Kabul in February where 300 people were killed and thousands of others were injured by the bullets of the invaders. Along with this, the Soviet aggressive troops continue air bombardment of populated centers where the insurgents' forces are operating in order to crush the armed struggle of the insurgent forces. As the Kremlin leaders feel insecure and the earth is slipping under their feet, they continue sending new contingents of troops to Afghanistan. Last month two new contingents of troops equipped with modern weapons arrived there. They were immediately dispatched to the Afghan provinces involved in the war. Some garrisons stationed around the main cities have been equipped with modern ground missiles and MiG-24 helicopters [as published].

All these crimes committed by the Soviet invaders once again show the savage and barbarous face of the Soviet social-imperialists, who do not stop at any crime in order to attain their goals. They are sparing nothing to prolong their domination in that country.

The new wave of anger of the Afghan people and youth against the Soviet invaders is evidence of the fact that they will in no way reconcile themselves to the invasion and that they have chosen the road of war as the only way to achieve victory. In fact, since the time of its move into the Afghan land the Soviet invasion army was received by the Afghan people and youth with rifle in hand. In the battlefield they are dealing consecutive blows to the invading army of the Kremlin tsars and are preparing their shameful defeat. Thus they are showing that the peoples' aspirations for freedom and independence cannot be strangled by any army, no matter how well armed it may be. The Afghan people are determined and pledge to fight to the last living Afghan. The ultramodern Soviet aircraft that fly over and drop bombs in various areas of Afghanistan cannot defeat the struggle of the Afghan people and youth, nor can Soviet tanks, guns and other means which Moscow has engaged in the war against the Afghan people. In this struggle the Afghan people, youth, students and other strata of the population everywhere are setting examples of high bravery and of their determination to firmly preserve the banner of freedom and national independence and fight to the end to rout the Russian invaders.

ENVER HOXHA ATTENDS CONCERT IN TIRANA

AU242036 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpt] A concert with selected numbers from the May concerts which concluded a few days ago in Tirana was performed this evening at the opera and ballet theater. The concert was attended by vanguard workers and cooperativists, members of the staffs of central department and institutions, men from the world of art and culture, servicemen, representatives of mass organizations, students and others. The concert was also attended by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Comrade Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Haki Toska, Pali Miska, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri, Qirjako Mihali, Llambi Gegprifti; AWP Central Committee Secretary Prokop Murra; members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the government.

HOXHA'S BOOK ON STALIN PUBLISHED ABROAD

AU261931 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "With Stalin" (memoirs) has been published in a number of countries. Sponsored by the reconstituted Portuguese Communist Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "With Stalin" (memoirs) was recently published in Portugal. The book has also been published in Canada, in English and French, by the (Norman Berthe) Institute under the sponsorship of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada.

The newspaper [name indistinct], organ of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey, reports that the book has been published in Turkey. This book by Comrade Enver Hoxha has also been published in Greek in Athens by the [word indistinct] Publication House.

BRIEFS

SESSION ON ECONOMY--A scientific session on problems of management and organization of the economy opened today at the Palace of Culture in Tirana. The session is organized by the Institute of Economic Studies and the economics faculty of Tirana University. In addition to institute and faculty cadres and collaborators, attending were Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary and minister of industry and mining; Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission; AWP Central Committee member Fiqret Shehu; Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences, and other leading cadres of central departments. The opening speech was delivered by Deko Rusi, dean of the economic faculty. The session will last 2 days, during which 2 major reports will be delivered. Also 5 other reports and 18 papers will be delivered. These deal with improvement of management and organization of the economy as one of the major aspects of plan fulfillment, problems pertaining to increasing efficiency in social production, increased productivity, socialist accumulation, cost reduction and a number of other problems pertaining to both industry and agriculture. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 16 May 80 AU]

DELEGATION TO TURKEY--A delegation of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists led by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the union, has left for Turkey at the invitation of the Union of Turkish Writers. The delegation was seen off by Agim Cerga, secretary of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 28 May 80 AU]

MIGJENI TROUPE TO DJAKOVICA--The troupe of Migjeni Theater, Shkoder, left for Djakovica on 28 May for a tour of Kosovo at the invitation of the Djakovica People's Theater. It was seen off by Dhimiter Dhora, secretary of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council, and art and culture workers. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 28 May 80 AU]

MALI DELEGATION VISITS--Upon the invitation of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, a delegation of the National Union of the Working People of Mali, headed by the man-in-charge of the juridical section of this union, Amadu Keita, arrived in our country for a friendly visit on the occasion of May 25, the day of freedom of Africa. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the member of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, Filip Kota. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 May 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV LEAVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT TO IRAQ

AU281353 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, left for Iraq today. He is accompanied by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister of Bulgaria; Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council; Mr Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BSP; and Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian leader is invited on a four-day official and friendly visit to Iraq by Mr Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Iraq.

After the establishment of diplomatic relations in July, 1958, Bulgaria and Iraq have been maintaining an active exchange of state, party and public-level visits. A month ago Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, paid an official and friendly visit to Iraq. At the ensuing talks the two sides reaffirmed their will to continue the ascending development of bilateral cooperation.

Bulgaria and Iraq have so far exchanged several top-level visits. This is also Mr Todor Zhivkov's second visit after 1974. It gives rise to expectations that a new stage in the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries will be marked. Parallel with this, the political observers here attach to it great international importance. They underline that at a time when imperialism, Zionism and reaction are activating their moves and endanger peace in different parts of the world, the two countries will express their determination to oppose the encroachments of these forces. The visit will be also another manifestation of the peaceful and consistent foreign political line of Bulgaria. At the meetings in Baghdad, Bulgaria will once again confirm her support to the just Arab cause.

Visit Begins

For Baghdad reportage on the official visit of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to Iraq, see the Iraq section of the 29 May and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CABLE TO BANDUNG JUBILEE CONFERENCE

AU231010 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, sent a cable of greetings to the participants in the international conference of solidarity to independence, security and socio-economic progress dedicated to the 25th jubilee of the Bandung Conference of Asian and African Countries.

The cable reads in part: "We have always highly assessed the significance of the Bandung Conference which left a lasting imprint in international life and outlined the landmarks of the nonaligned movement, which has become in the last 25 years an important positive factor in the contemporary international politics. Applying creatively the ideas and principles of the Bandung Conference, the Organization for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa has been in the past 23 years in the front ranks of the struggle of the peoples of these two continents against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, for permanent strengthening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. This activity of the organization has always had the understanding and support of the Bulgarian people".

Mr Zhivkov stressed further that the Bulgarian people will continue to render absolute support to the just struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa for the utter liquidation of the last remnants of colonialism, against all forms of domination and exploitation, for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress.

"The common striving for the establishment of just and lasting peace on our planet unifies us with the peoples of Asia and Africa in order to make it possible for all peace-loving people of the world to dedicate, without fear for the future, all their efforts to constructive work in the name of happiness of the present and former generations. The most significant, the most urgent thing now is to restrain the adversaries of detente, who are trying to reverse the world to the period of 'cold war', to decrease the military threat and halt the reckless arms race.

"We are deeply confident that the Organization for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa will continue to play an important role for the unification of efforts of all the progressive forces on the two continents in the struggle for consolidation of international peace and security, which will be an important condition for free and independent development of the peoples of Asia and Africa along the road of socio-economic progress", says the cable.

LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 28 MAY

AU281400 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--A final meeting was held here today between Amry Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defence and the official delegation of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by General [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The meeting was attended by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of National Defence. Present at the meeting were also representatives of the people's committee of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in the country.

The delegation has left the country.

CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS 28 MAY

FL281547 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Sofia-Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, who is also a member of the PCC Politburo, left today for home after participating in the 10th meeting of socialist countries' culture ministers which ended yesterday in the Bulgarian capital. Seeing Hart off were Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Politburo; Cuba's Ambassador to Bulgaria Jose Alvarez Bravo; and other government officials.

Prior to his departure, Armando Hart met with the group of Cubans who work or study in Sofia. Earlier the Cuban minister met with the rector of the BCP Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management, Gancho Ganev. In his meeting with the Cuban workers and students, Hart received from them a message supporting our government's recent decisions and reaffirming their willingness to fulfill the tasks that the revolution assigns them.

TODOROV RECEIVES TURKISH COMMERCE MINISTER BASOL

AU231652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Halil Basol, Turkish minister of commerce and chairman of the Turkish side of the Bulgarian-Turkish Committee for Economic, Industrial and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the results of the work of the 5th session of the committee. It was noted that progress in economic relations between the two countries has been registered within the last few years. Issues connected with further developing cooperation in the sphere of industrial production-sharing, power supply, mineral resources, transportation and in other branches of the economy were discussed.

Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee, also attended the talks.

Economic, Technical Cooperation Protocol

TA241130 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] A protocol on the 1980 Turkish-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation implementation program has been signed in Sofia. The Turkish-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Industrial and Scientific-Technical Cooperation meeting, which began in Sofia on 21 May, ended yesterday.

The 1980 implementation protocol was signed by Commerce Minister Halil Basol on behalf of Turkey, and by Bulgarian Minister of Transportation Vasil Tsanov. The protocol envisages an increase in trade relations between the two countries, and the development of cooperation in the fields of energy, agriculture and transportation during 1980.

DOYNOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN OFFICIALS VISITING SOFIA

AU231527 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received here Mr al-Haji abu Bakr, minister of trade, industry and tourism, and Mr Yarima Abdulahi, minister of agriculture and natural resources of the State of Bauchi in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

In their talks, they touched on problems of mutual interest. The meeting, which proceeded in friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade.

PANAMA PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU251915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, on 25 May Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport, he was greeted by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and BCP Central Committee responsible associates.

Received by Zhivkov

AU271445 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, had a talk here with Mr Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Panamanian People's Party. They informed each other of the tasks the two parties are solving and exchanged views on some topical international problems. Mr Sousa thanked the Bulgarian Communist Party and people for their international solidarity with the communists and the people of Panama.

He pointed to the major significance of the initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries in defence and for strengthening the positions of detente and its conversion into an all-round and irreversible process. The leader of the Panamanian delegation emphasized the significance of the decisions made at the latest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Ruben Dario Sousa confirmed the readiness of the Bulgarian and Panamanian communist parties to keep on working for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They strongly condemned the adventuresome policy conducted by the present Chinese party and state leadership which acts in collusion with the most reactionary imperialist circles.

Sousa Press Conference

AU271944 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA)--The secretary general of the CC of the Panamanian People's Party, Ruben Dario Sousa, is of the opinion that the influence of the socialist countries in Latin America is growing. At a press conference here today he emphasized that the states in that part of the world appreciated highly the policy of the socialist countries towards the consolidation of the process of detente, as well as their solidarity with the national liberation movements in Latin America.

At the same time, Mr Ruben Dario Sousa pointed out that the U.S. imperialism was exerting a strong pressure on the governments of the Latin American countries in order to get their backing in some of its international campaigns. Such a pressure they are exerting now in order to get support to their anti-Soviet campaign and to its latest provocations in Cuba. The secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party also dwelt on the decisions of the recent sixth congress of the party. He said that they were aimed at consolidating and deepening the progressive and anti-imperialist reforms in Panama on the road of building up a wide democratic front for national liberation.

Sousa Departs

AU280946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party Central Committee, who had paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, has left Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the visitor was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

AUSTRIA'S KIRCHSCHLAEGER RECEIVES TANCHEV 28 MAY

AU290856 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 29 (BTA)--Yesterday Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the president of Austria, received Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, who took part in the international forum "Dialogue on Disarmament and Detente".

On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Mr Petur Tanchev extended cordial greetings and best wishes to the president of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The president of Austria, Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, thanked for the greetings. During the conversation the ascent in the all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and Austria was marked and the striving of the two countries towards further expansion and deepening of mutual relations.

It was stressed that in the present complicated international situation, it was necessary for all the democratic parties and organizations to make efforts for the promotion of the policy of detente as the dominating trend of the international scene.

Yesterday, Mr Petur Tanchev was received by Mr Anton Benya, president of the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Parliament.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE UNION MEETING IN SOFIA

AU271450 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA)--A session of the Bureau of the International Trade Union Association of Agricultural and Forestry Workers with 50 million-strong membership from all over the world, opened here today. The session precedes the coming regular session of the association which will discuss questions pertaining to the struggle of the working people in these economic branches for the establishment of a new economic system in the world. The strengthening of solidarity of the working people in all countries in defence of their interests will also be discussed.

Bulgaria is one of the founders and an active member of the association. She hosted many conferences, symposia and other events organized by it. TU workers of the developing countries are trained in Bulgaria. The Trade Union of Bulgarian Agricultural and Forestry Workers maintains contacts with kindred organizations from 70 countries.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH LAO JOURNALISTS' UNION

AU282010 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--Today a cooperation agreement was signed here by the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Union of Laotian Journalists. It provides for cooperation between the two unions and also between editor's offices of papers and magazines in Bulgaria and Laos. Exchange of journalists and news material will be carried out under it. The Union of Bulgarian Journalists will help Laotian publicists in attaining higher qualification and also in research work in the sphere of journalism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR DELEGATION LED BY NOVIKOV

Nuclear Power Discussion

LD271016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in the Hrzan palace in Prague Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia that will last a few days.

Their conversation related to cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in the nuclear power industry. Lubomir Strougal voiced high appreciation of the Soviet assistance in the development of the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry and of the results of cooperation in the construction of nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia. Both sides stressed that the close cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power industry significantly contributes to a peaceful utilization of nuclear power and to the development of the national economies of the two countries and other countries of the socialist community.

The meeting was also attended by Josef Simon, deputy federal premier; Ladislav Supka, federal minister for technological and investment development; and Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Visit to Central Slovak Region

LD272112 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation headed by Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in the central Slovak region today.

The guests were welcomed by Karol Martinka, deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission and leading representative of the region. The Soviet guests visited, among other places, the heavy engineering enterprise at Martin, whose workers have exceeded their export tasks for the USSR since the start of 1980 by more than 14 per cent.

In the afternoon Vladimir Novikov and the delegation left for the west Slovak region.

Visit to Jaslovske Bohunice

LD281334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is on a visit of several days to Czechoslovakia, today arrived in Jaslovske Bohunice.

The distinguished guests were welcomed in the grounds of the nuclear power station by the members of a party and government delegation led by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the running of the nuclear power station, V-1, and with the progress of the construction of the V-2 power station at Jaslovske Bohunice.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU271113 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 80 p 2

[CTK report: "On Scientific Cooperation: J. Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, Received Academician A. Logunov"]

[Summary] J. Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received Academician A. Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Prague on 23 May.

The same day a protocol on cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR academies of sciences for the 1981-85 period was signed in Prague by Academician Vladimir Hajko, vice president of the CSSR Academy of Sciences, and by his Soviet counterpart, A. Logunov.

"The protocol and its planned outline of problem areas places particular emphasis on intensifying the cooperation of the two scientific institutions in the future orientation of sciences which are of considerable importance for the solution of topical social and national economic tasks."

LIBYAN ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD282045 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] 28 May, Prague--Chief commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brigadier-General [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, arrived on Wednesday on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Defense Minister Army General Martin Dzur.

STROUGAL, PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD281238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in the Hrzan palace in Prague today Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and minister of defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

In their talks they discussed questions related to the expansion of cooperation between the two countries and exchanged opinions on solutions to current international political problems.

The meeting was attended by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

VISITING IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD282225 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Prague--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda met here on Wednesday to discuss further development of bilateral relations and the international situation.

LENART BRIEFS GERMAN CP DELEGATION

LD281422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The German Communist Party delegation led by its chairman, Herbert Mies, was briefed in Bratislava today by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, on the work of party bodies in Slovakia. Comrade Lenart informed the guests mostly about the fulfillment of the program of the all-round development of our society. Some questions of international (interest) and cooperation between the CPCZ and the German Communist Party were also discussed at their comradely meeting.

SED'S GRUENEBERG ARRIVES ON STUDY VISIT

LD282054 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Prague--Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), arrived here on Wednesday at the invitation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, to study party work in agriculture and results of its socialist development.

DETAILS OF PROTOCOL WITH GDR REPORTED

LD282108 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula, chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned here from Berlin where he signed with his G.D.R. counterpart Gerhard Bohuerer a protocol on coordination of national economy plans for 1981-1985. There is to be specialization and cooperation in the production of rolling stock, construction and textile machines, machine tools, farm machinery, rationalization equipment, electronic components, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc. Mutual supplies of goods will reach 10,000 million roubles in the five-year period 1981-1985. Two-way trade will be increased by another 20 percent. Czechoslovakia will supply the G.D.R. with rolled steel, coal, coke and magnesite products, in exchange for briquettes and chemical raw materials and products. The other Czechoslovak export items will be streetcars, heavy-duty lorries, metallurgical equipment, machine tools, textile machinery, cranes, farm machines and construction elements. G.D.R. will supply Czechoslovakia with passenger cars, lorries, cranes, construction and textile machinery, combine harvesters, machine tools and computer, telecommunication and energy equipment.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SFRY END; DOCUMENT SIGNED

AU271035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 May 80 p 3

[CTK report: "On Cooperation With Yugoslavia; Document Signed at End of Negotiations"]

[Text] The negotiations conducted at the state castle in Prague-Kolodeje by CSSR Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, ended on Thursday [22 May].

A document summing up the results of the talks was signed on the authorization of the heads of the delegations by Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Svetozar Rakic, regional secretary for economic relations with foreign countries.

During their 4-day negotiations Jindrich Zahradnik and Nikola Kmezic informed one another about the fulfillment of tasks of economic development in their countries and about plans in that sphere for the upcoming period. The two representatives expressed appreciation toward the level of mutual relations to date. At the same time they stressed bilateral interest in the future and symstematic deepening of all-round cooperation which has a long tradition and positive results.

They devoted particular attention to the question of deepening relations in the economic sphere, especially to creating prerequisites for increasing the exchange of goods, developing production specialization and cooperation--above all, in engineering--and for expanding scientific-technical cooperation. The two countries will also continue to create prerequisites for the further growth of the exchange of cultural values.

Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, also acquainted himself with the construction and operation of Prague metro.

Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and members of his entourage left for home in the evening.

The guest was seen off at the Prague-Central railroad station by CSSR Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and other official representatives. Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY's ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

SVOBODA: TRADE EXCHANGE GROWING WITH AFGHANISTAN

WA281000 Prague SVOBODA in Czech 23 Apr 80 p 2

[AG-SV article: "Traditions and Perspectives"]

[Text] Trade relations between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan have not only a tradition of many years, but also a good outlook for the future. Recently the volume of mutual exchange of goods has increased considerably, and further substantial expansion is expected very soon.

Our products and skills have been known in Afghanistan for many years. The first agreement between the CSSR and Afghanistan was concluded in 1937, but some Czechoslovak enterprises were delivering their products long before that, based on independent bilateral contracts. In 1939 the Skoda Works, Plzen, built in Baghlan the first Afghan sugar refinery, which is still operational today. Similarly our agricultural experts were the first to introduce in Afghanistan the cultivation of sugar beets which has since become one of the most important local commercial plants, its production volume surpassing the traditional cotton production.

After World War II, Czechoslovak deliveries to Afghanistan consisted mainly of industrial projects. Our experts built two of the first Afghan cement works, one in Dzabal, close to Siradz, and one in Pula Khumri. A third modern cement works, with a daily capacity of 700 tons of cement, is being built in Herat, western Afghanistan. Also known is Czechoslovak assistance in establishing a trolleybus transportation network in the Afghan capital. Kabul lies almost 200 meters higher than the summit of Czechoslovakia's Snezka mountain in Krkonose, a circumstance which causes poor engine combustion due to lack of oxygen. [paragraph continues]

Our trollybuses thus help in solving not only the transportation problem but also the air quality problems. So far we have delivered 86 trollybuses to Kabul and construction of additional trollybus lines continues at this time. Czechoslovak participation in coal mining in the North Afghan Coal Region Pula Khumri has a tradition of more than 20 years. Our experts have established a good reputation there and the Afghans have for that reason requested their assistance in a survey of coal deposits and subsequent mining of coal in the Herat Province. Very popular with the Afghans are our road vehicles, Tatra trucks, excavators, loaders, mobile crushers, mining equipment and above all the diesel engine power plants which often produce light for entire villages and power for extensive irrigation systems.

There is interest in our consumer goods, especially office equipment for different offices and schools, costume jewelry from Jablonec, and the Jawa motorcycles.

Conversely, Afghanistan is also a good trade partner for Czechoslovakia. It can offer us many products, such as non-ferrous metals, mainly copper; very rich iron ore and long fiber asbestos. There are also large deposits of fluorite and bauxite, and production of natural gas is beginning to be developed. Afghanistan grows cotton of outstanding quality, which our textile industry has turned into top products. Well-known are Afghan fur skins, from which the best Persian lamb pelts are obtained. Finally, included in the assortment of Afghan products imported by Czechoslovakia, is also dried fruit, especially raisins, as well as almonds, nuts and oleiferous seeds.

POPE APPEALS FOR CSSR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD181441 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II in his Sunday address in St Peter's Square spoke of his visit to Africa and issued an appeal for religious freedom in Czechoslovakia.

At the same time I should like to turn my attention in another direction. The feast of St John (Nepomucene), a Czech priest and martyr, makes me think of Czechoslovakia, and in memory of the saint I recommend to your prayers the intentions of our brothers and sisters in faith who belong to that nation or who live in that country. Since I come from a country which is very near Czechoslovakia, this intention is dear to my heart. Indeed, my own native land received the Christian faith from the Czech people 1,000 years ago. Let us pray then that the Christians of that country may be united in confessing Christ and may enjoy full religious freedom in all areas of life, including the possibility of responding normally to the vocation to the priestly or religious life which the Lord is surely sending to many people in that country. Let us pray at the same time for the good of society and the Czech state, which always depends on respect for the rights of all citizens.

CARDINAL TOMASEK ISSUES STATEMENT ON BOLOGNA INTERVIEW

WA231340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 80 p 2

[Text] On 15 April 1980 the Italian journal IL REGNO-ATTUALITA published an interview granted by the Prague archbishop, Cardinal Tomasek, to Italian journalist Francesco Strazzari. The interview contains untruths and crude slander of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of our allies and friends.

The Czechoslovak press agency has been authorized by the Prague archbishop, Cardinal Tomasek, to make the following statement:

"During my last visit to Rome in March of this year I was asked by Italian journalist Francesco Strazzari for an interview for his publication, a Bologna biweekly called IL REGNO-ATTUALITA.

"However, I have to state that the published interview contains statements which I am unaware of having made. These statements, not made by me, distort the spirit of the interview which had the format of a discussion, and I therefore cannot stand by them."

PRESS NOTES HUSAK 1950's IMPRISONMENT, REELECTION

Imprisonment Noted

AU271127 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 May on page 2 and other Czechoslovak dailies of that day, in connection with Gustav Husak's 22 May reelection as CSSR president, carry the same 1,900-word biography of him. It says in part that "as a result of unjustified criticism and trumped up charges of bourgeois nationalism, in 1950 Gustav Husak was gradually stripped of all state and party functions. In 1951 he was arrested and in the spring of 1954 sentenced in an unlawful trial. After his release from jail in 1960, he worked 3 years in a Bratislava enterprise. In 1963, the trial of Gustav Husak was declared to have been trumped up and unlawful, and he was therefore gradually fully rehabilitated."

Husak--the biography continues--"was an active fighter against shortcomings, errors and deformations which were deepening the crisis within the party and society. As a rank-and-file party member he waged a principled struggle for a Marxist-Leninist solution of the accumulated problems."

"By the end of August 1968"--by then CSSR deputy premier--"after the counterrevolutionary plans of the rightist opportunist and antisocialist forces were thwarted, he took part in the Moscow negotiations of the Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives, and after returning he consistently asserted the adopted agreements," the biography also notes in part.

Editorials on Reelection

AU280950 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 May 1980 both devote their front page editorials to Gustav Husak's reelection as CSSR president.

The 1,600-word RUDE PRAVO editorial, entitled "Justified Trust," begins by noting the "spontaneous and sincere response" with which the announcement of Husak's candidacy was received by the working people and cites the "stream of cordial congratulations" from Czechoslovak collectives and individuals, the socialist countries' state and party leaders, and from heads of state all over the world following Husak's reelection.

Characterizing what all the endorsements of Husak's candidacy and the congratulations of the Czechoslovak working people on his reelection had in common, the paper says: "Their common denominator was respect for and trust in the person of Comrade Husak."

"The denominator was also admiration for the struggles he has waged in his life, closely aligned with the communist party, always faithful to its ideals and to the cause of the workers class and all working people, tribute to his ardent patriotism and deep feelings of proletarian and socialist internationalism, and thanks for his sincere warm attitude toward the people, toward their everyday joys and worries, and toward their needs and interests to which Comrade Husak has always paid close attention in his state and party activities.

"This is what people sense, what they know. They say that he is one of them, that he lives their life, that none of the problems affecting the working people is too small and negligible for him. He holds high the banner of the party's ninth congress held after the victorious February of 1948--to work for the well-being and happiness of the people. He came to the top party and state posts in one of the most complicated, most exacting periods of party and social life--after the profound all-party and all-social crisis; after a disruption caused by antisocialist, rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces; and at a time that required not only adherence to party principles but also sensitivity so as to wage the battle against the rightwing by political means, to expose its essence and to reunite the party on Marxist-Leninist foundations, to win back the trust of the people and to rally them behind a positive building program that would guarantee the firmness and inviolability of socialism and provide prospects of further development. It will be forever recorded in history that precisely during those most difficult moments he proved to be a personality with the necessary abilities and qualities to undertake this struggle and complete it victoriously."

The article goes on to say: "The history of the last 11 years during which Comrade Husak has headed the party and of the last 5 years when he has headed the state bears convincing and clear testimony: It was prudent, wise and fortunate that our party, our state and our people placed the most responsible posts and--let us say it--also the greatest worries on the shoulders of Comrade Gustav Husak. He has been able to cope with their size and carry their weight and we are all convinced that--as he said at the 17th CPCZ Central Committee session, which recommended his candidacy, when he expressed his thanks for the demonstration of trust--in the future he will give all his strength, experience and heart to serve the cause of socialism and communism, to serve the development of our homeland and a happy life for our working people."

Having noted that all Czechoslovak presidents elected since the victorious February of 1948 have been "the best sons of our nations, who served the people with devotion," the editorial goes on to stress: "Comrade Husak's election as president continues this bright tradition, symbolizes the moral and political unity of the Czechoslovak people, strengthens the united state--which is a true home for Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities--and contributes to further developing socialist democracy, deepening the leading role of the CPCZ and increasing the CSSR's international authority."

The editorial concludes: "We are all sincerely pleased that the leading force of our society, the CPCZ, places Comrade Husak at its head and at the head of the state. We are entering a difficult period in which it is of fundamental significance to rally the entire society around our party's program and policy. We are currently pondering and formulating the directions of future development that our society will take in the final 20 years of this century. We know that these tasks will be neither simple nor easy. The new conditions under which we work and live are much more difficult and complex than ever before.

"This is why the demands on each of us and on the managerial sphere in particular are growing accordingly. With his communist conviction, party wisdom and prudence, with his profound theoretical knowledge and rich life experience and with his beautiful human qualities, Comrade Gustav Husak has all the prerequisites to honorably execute -- as he has before--his top state functions and to fully live up to his oath for the term in office that started with his signature in Vladislav Hall. He can be sure that he is backed by the entire party and by all honest people of our socialist society, and that he will be given full support and confidence, manifested in our implementation of the program of the 15th congress and of everything that will be laid down for us by the forthcoming 16th CPCZ Congress.

"It is in harmony with the view of the working people that we convey to him, on the threshold of his election as president of the republic, the sincere congratulations and promise of all of us--of communists and nonparty members, of the entire National Front, of Czechs, Slovaks and nationalities living in our republic--that in harmony and unity under his leadership we will resolutely and tenaciously contribute to the prosperity of our beautiful socialist homeland, to the strength and cohesion of socialist society, to the unity of the international communist and workers movement, to the promotion of the noble ideas of peaceful coexistence and to ensuring lasting peace in the world."

The Bratislava PRAVDA 1,700-word editorial entitled "Active Support" first cites the numerous telegrams arriving in Prague congratulating Husak on his reelection and then points out: "Certainly, it is not just the addressee of these congratulations who is filled with satisfaction and made aware of the support and trust of millions of working people; they are being received by our entire party and by our socialist society as their own--it is their policy which Comrade Husak represents, which he promotes and in the shaping of which he takes part. We understand this as confirmation of the correctness of our efforts and as a source of realistic optimism for the coming struggles, the continuity of which with the past and present goals and results has been sustained at the important post of the presidency through the reelection of Comrade Husak."

The editorial then recalls the praise of Husak's human qualities offered at the CPCZ Central Committee session that recommended his candidacy and in people's statements responding to that candidacy, and continues: "Those nice words radiate warmth and pleasure. But they have a festive sound and stem more from emotions than from the cool spirit of our times which is emphasized in Comrade Husak's personality by the principles governing his life, his active attitudes in each situation and his determination to wage complex struggles for the cause of the working man and to shoulder great responsibility. The glorious 19th century, an epoch which according to Engels "needed giants and produced giants, giants of thought, passion, character, versatility and erudition" is long gone. Giants of a different ilk are acquiring a place in the pantheon of personalities of our modern age. Those who are capable of being great and exceptional without becoming isolated from their contemporaries, who assess the state of affairs and undertake a struggle for lasting and radical humanization of life together with their contemporaries and not from Olympian heights. The wretchedness of the personality cult did not lie in the fact that personalities were being elevated to head a movement--those are needed and bred by any organized community--but in the fact that they were artificially ascribed unreal dimensions and qualities, that they removed themselves from the life of millions of people.

"Comrade Husak is respected and loved by the people primarily because of his human dimensions in all aspects that make each of us a man--he is respected and loved for his tenacious work, for his ardent struggle against everything that burdens us and holds us back, for his persistent search for the most feasible paths of development and for his understanding for those who err and also because he himself has never posed as an infallible person. He is close to us and attracts us because of his entire being, his ability to overcome the natural distance from everyday matters created by his high functions thereby retaining the credo of his life--that nothing that worries the people or which gives them pleasure and elevates them is petty or negligible."

The article elaborates further on the idea that those characteristics of modern leaders that unite them with the masses are "a hundred times more important" than their unique characteristics and stresses that, in Husak's case, the entire "program of his life is intrinsically identical with the interests of the working man." The paper emphasizes in particular Husak's role in the development of Czechoslovak society in the last decade: "Let us recall how he, together with the new party leadership, raised the banner of socialism in our homeland from the dust into which it was thrown by counterrevolutionary forces and how he integrated the progressive forces of our society to embark on a victorious path on which the party was able--after an unbelievably short period of consolidation at its 14th congress in 1971--to formulate a clear line of building an advanced socialist society. The decade marked by implementation of that line was a period that was complex, full of conflicts, and unfavorable for laurels for politicians. Yet it has been successful."

The editorial then recalls the farsightedness of Husak's appeal of February 1972 to conserve fuels, energy and all materials--an appeal he made "when the outline of the memorable turning point in the world prices of 1973 only began to appear in the misty distance"--and regrets that "his words did not find a more powerful reaction at the time." The newspaper says that the current CPCZ "drive" urging work efficiency, acceleration of scientific-technological progress, improvement of planning and management, and closer integration in the economic system of socialist countries--a line of which Husak is "a coshaper and untiring advocate"--will also be confirmed as correct in the course of time.

The editorial's final passage urges the working people to do more than congratulate and express trust in the reelected president. In the present situation, "when just maintaining the achieved living standards in the next few years will be considered a success," the paper says that active support, manifested in implementing set tasks at workplaces, is the necessary response.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION DISCUSSES PARAMILITARY EDUCATION

AU281347 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 24 May 80 pp 1, 2

[MF report: "Session of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee in Marianske Lazne Discusses the Conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Session: We Need Enlightened Builders and Defenders of Our Socialist Fatherland"]

[Summary] The 11th session of the Socialist Youth Union [SYU] Central Committee, which began in Marianske Lazne yesterday, is dealing with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The first day of discussions was devoted to the patriotic paramilitary training of children and youth. It was attended by representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], the Federal Interior Ministry, the Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM] and other social and special interest organizations associated in the National Front.

In the afternoon participants in the session paid a visit to units of the CSLA, Border Guards and the Interior Ministry's troops with whom they exchanged experience gained from the implementation of various forms of activity in the sphere of the patriotic paramilitary training of children and youth. They noted in this connection the necessity of deepening the coordination and common course of action between the SYU and its pioneer organization and the country's armed forces, the National Front's social and special interest organizations and all other establishments oriented to preparing the young generation to build and defend our socialist fatherland and the countries of the socialist community.

The session continued later in four commissions:

The first concentrated on problems connected with the patriotic paramilitary education in our children's organization, and in that connection stressed the importance of the consistent implementation of paramilitary elements and of all-round education in socialist patriotism with the aid of the SYU's educational system for the 6 to 9-year olds.

The second commission assessed the development of patriotic paramilitary education among the 14 to 18-year olds and urgently recommended that SYU organizations at secondary schools and apprentices' facilities take a more effective part in organizing paramilitary competitions and thus help create among that section of youth the moral qualities necessary for service in the armed forces and for building and defending the countries of the socialist community.

The third commission devoted itself to the share played by the SYU organizations in the armed forces in the development of patriotic paramilitary education. The discussion revealed the need for closer cooperation between the SYU organizations in the armed forces and the SYU's basic organizations and pioneer groups in the sphere of special interest and paramilitary activity prepared for children and youth. The commission also concentrated on the deepening of the youth's legal awareness and on the intensification of preventive education that leads to an enlightened fulfilment of the rights and duties of the citizen of a socialist state.

The fourth commission was devoted to ensuring the cadres and material-technical resources for paramilitary and patriotic education. The commission stressed that the successful development of that all socially important activity depends on having people who are politically properly prepared. It recommended a more extensive use of the possibility of borrowing such people from other social organizations and vice versa, a matter that makes organizational efforts more effective and saves resources.

Today's session will apply itself to issues connected with further increasing the effectiveness of ideoeducational work and the mass political work of the SYU's bodies and organizations.

CONTROL, AUDITING COMMISSION SESSION HELD

AU271334 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 80 p 1

["(Z)" signed report: "The CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Convened"]

[Text] Prague, 23 May--The 19th session of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, chaired by its chairman Miroslav Capka, was held on Friday [23 May] in Prague.

The commission discussed the results of the approach of communists and party organizations in the Federal Ministry of Technical and Investment Development, in the director general's office of the CKD Prague enterprise and in selected research institutes to securing the resolutions of the 15th congress and of the CPCZ Central Committee on matters of scientific-technical advance.

A check has shown that the communists and party organizations have achieved certain positive results. In spite of this, the solution of the problems of scientific-technical advance does not fully correspond to the needs of our national economy under the present demanding conditions. It is imperative to unite the efforts of communists and leading workers in all national economy branches, and of bodies on all management levels, for materializing the resolutions of top party and state bodies.

From the check it followed that it is necessary to be more active in solving the questions of unified management and to make more effective use of the scientific-research base. In implementing the "set of measures for perfecting the system of planned national economic management" we must achieve solutions that will lead to a speedier and more effective application of scientific-technical development in production and economic practice.

The commission discussed the comprehensive report on dealing with the working people's letters it had received last year, and the checks it had carried out in the same period. In harmony with the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat of June 1978, it stressed the need to continue enhancing the control of party bodies, functionaries and executives in dealing with the letters, to be more demanding in assessing the results of investigations and to draw conclusions with greater consistency.

Furthermore, the commission dealt with the results of auditing the management economy of the East Bohemian and South Bohemian regional party organizations. It also discussed the report on the visit of the SED's Central Party Control Commission in Czechoslovakia.

BILAK PRESENTS ORDER TO CSSR AMBASSADOR

LD281424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today presented Oldrich Pavlovsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia, with the Order of Victorious February. The distinction has been awarded to him by the president of the republic on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

HONECKER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

For coverage of State Council Chairman Erich Honecker's visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 28 May Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Received by Benya

LD281418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0840 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Vienna--The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, headed by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, started official talks in Vienna this morning with Anton Benya, president of the Austrian National Council, and other members of parliament.

In the course of a first exchange of ideas, both sides stressed the responsibility of politicians and more particularly of parliamentarians, for the international process of detente and effective disarmament measures.

Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger will receive Horst Sindermann for a talk later today.

Received by Kirchschlaeger

LD282008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--The Austrian federal president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, received the GDR delegation after its visit to the Austrian parliament. He expressed his satisfaction at what he termed the successful relations between both states. This good relationship, he said, will increasingly produce positive international effects.

Dealing with international issues, he emphasized Austria's position that all issues, however complicated, can only be solved by negotiations and not by force. Horst Sindermann expressed the GDR's full support for this view.

Both sides agreed that the current tense world situation requires patience and good sense on the part of responsible politicians in all states. In the quest for solutions no country must be placed under tutelage. The dialogue between politicians of various states, now resumed, should be intensified since any interruption tends to aggravate the situation, it was agreed.

On Wednesday morning Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch gave a luncheon for Horst Sindermann and his parliamentary delegation. Afterwards the delegation met Prof Friedrich Epstein, president of the Austria-GDR society, and other members of its executive.

Sindermann Comment

LD281330 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by People's Chamber Chairman Horst Sindermann, which has been in Vienna since yesterday, has been holding a series of talks today with leading politicians, government representatives and members of parliament.

Here is a report from Vienna on details of the day's activities by our special correspondent Knut Henssler:

The climax of these political talks in the Austrian capital was undoubtedly the meeting between Horst Sindermann and Federal President Kirchschlaeger in the latter's residence in the Hofburg in the morning and the subsequent discussion with leading government representatives in the chancellor's office in Vienna's Ballhausplats. After that we journalists had an opportunity to ask our people's chamber president about the talks and their results.

[Begin Sindermann recording] The longest discussion was with Federal President Kirchschlaeger, and I must say he is a man with extensive knowledge of international problems and of the problems pertaining to relations between the GDR and Austria. His main remarks were an explanation of the Austrian State Treaty, which was concluded 25 years ago and which gave Austria the possibility of permanent neutrality, which, he said, Austria uses in the interests of preserving and promoting the policy of peaceful coexistence, not only for Austria, but in the international arena.

He starts from the premise that the extremely complicated problems which exist in various parts of the world today must not be solved by force nor by a violation of the national feelings of other countries--the Arab countries or the Iranian people, for example--but by means of patient, peaceful negotiations, with knowledge of the conditions in these countries, which cannot be solved by keeping these countries in leading reins, but by looking into their wishes, intentions, anxieties and problems.

It is not a question of European countries playing a mediating role, but of keeping others from interfering in the affairs of other countries, as for example in the problem of the Iranian revolution, and in this we were in total agreement with the federal president. I was able to tell him what Comrade Honecker said at the 12th meeting of the SED Central Committee: That it is precisely in this situation that we want to continue the dialogue between East and West, and between north and south, and every interruption of the dialogue and of the expansion of bilateral relations will only serve to aggravate the international situation.

Naturally one cannot expect unanimity of views on all questions in detail, but in the basic line of the continuation of the process of detente, which, as the federal president said, has brought the peoples of Europe and the whole world great advantages in the last 10 years, in this fundamental question we are completely in agreement with the leading Austrian politicians, and that it already a great gain in the expansion of bilateral relations. [end recording]

U.S. BLAMED FOR 'BLOODBATH' IN SOUTH KOREA

DW290838 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1317 GMT 28 May 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] The topic is obviously embarrassing to the Western propagandists, which is why they resort to such cliches as that the United States has once again found itself in a dilemma between power policy and human rights. It is difficult to be sympathetic, however, for once again Washington did not hesitate for a moment to decide in favor of its power interests.

Ambassador Mansfield declared just a few days ago that his country would support the regime in Seoul to the limit. Since the 40,000 U.S. soldiers in South Korea and the South Korean Army are subordinate to one supreme command, the mission of the murder commandos had to be expressly approved by the Pentagon. Washington granted this approval, and since the Americans have been aware of the special brutality of South Korean operational commandos since at least the Vietnam War, they knew what this meant.

This not only makes them accomplices to, but also the persons principally culpable for the bloodbath. The massacre could not have taken place without the approval of the U.S. Government. They will be unable to rid themselves of this responsibility. But ultimately what is involved here is just the continuation of a tradition. How many thousands of people lost their lives in Nicaragua just because Washington held its protective hand over dictator Somoza to the very end? How many thousands have been dying for weeks in El Salvador through the fault of the United States?

If the U.S. Government were to pursue a different Middle East policy, if it had at least insisted on the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people at Camp David, hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinians killed by the Israelis in the past 2 years would still be alive today.

The former shah of Iran stated in an interview with the Washington POST yesterday that the U.S. Government had offered him military aid in quelling demonstrations in the final weeks of his term of office. Thus it was only because the popular movement in Iran was already too strong that a bloodbath was prevented at the time. But how many Iranians were murdered in the preceding years, with the knowledge and through the fault of the United States?

The President of the United States recently mentioned in a speech that since the end of the Vietnam aggression his country has not waged war. He said this very proudly. But already in the last phase of the Vietnam War the United States was testing a new military doctrine. As is known, it wanted Asians to fight against Asians, as it was called. The recipe of using auxiliary troops for U.S. power interests failed in Vietnam. But how is it in the Middle East, El Salvador, Nicaragua , South Korea, Iran and elsewhere?

Is removing the U.S. leash from South Korean murder commandos not also a form of the fight of Asians against Asians? Israelis kill Arabs, Latin Americans kill Latin Americans, Iranians have been murdering Iranians--and always to the advantage of U.S. power interests.

If one added up how many civilians in various parts of the world have been killed through the fault of the United States after Vietnam, one would arrive at a figure of several tens of thousands.

For President Carter these were not wars, but for the relatives of those murdered such a statement must be regarded scornfully.

VERNER RECEIVES USSR'S OLYMPICS OFFICIAL SMIRNOV

LD281448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Berlin-Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Vitaliy Smirnov, first deputy chairman of the organizing committee of the summer games in Moscow and vice president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], for a friendly talk.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR Gymnastics and Sports Association and of the GDR National Olympic Committee [NOC], Smirnov spoke about the state of preparations for the Olympic games.

He stressed that the Soviet Union hoped to make the games a world athletic event for peace, understanding and detente. He then stated his satisfaction at the fact that the overwhelming number of NOC committees recognized by the IOC had confirmed their participation in the games.

In turn, Paul Verner spoke about the activities organized in the GDR in support of the games. He stressed that that GDR athletes were training intensively for the games.

HAGER RECEIVES FRG MINISTER HAUFF

LD281354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Dr Volker Hauff, FRG minister of research and technology.

In the course of the meeting, Kurt Hager expounded the policy of the SED aimed at preserving peace and the further promotion of the process of detente.

He pointed to the GDR party and state leadership interest in the shaping of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with the concluded treaties. They also discussed questions related to scientific policy.

Present at the talks were the members of the SED Central Committee, Herbert Weiz, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, and Werner Scheller, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, as well as Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR.

PROTOCOL COORDINATING ECONOMIC PLANS SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD282015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Berlin--A protocol on the coordination of GDR and CSSR economic plans for the 1981-85 period was signed in Berlin today, in the presence of SED Central Committee Politburo members Werner Krolikowski and Paul Verner. The document was signed by the chairmen of the GDR and CSSR central planning agencies, Gerhard Schuerer and Vaclav Hula.

At a news conference Schuerer and Hula praised the high level of GDR-CSSR cooperation. Schuerer described cooperation and specialization in the metal processing industry and in electrical engineering and electronics as pillars of cooperation.

Cooperation will concentrate on such sectors as microelectronics, the components industry and the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants. Hula said that engineering goods account for about one-third of the products covered by bilateral cooperation and specialization.

Werner Krolikowski, GDR first vice premier, today also received Vaclav Hula for a friendly conversation.

REPORTAGE ON GDR-USSR YOUTH FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

Krenz Rally Speech

DW232025 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1915 GMT 23 May 80

[Speech by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at the meeting in Karl-Marx-Stadt marking the opening of the fifth festival of friendship of the youths of the GDR and the USSR--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, dear guests from the Soviet Union: With the march-in of the delegations of the Leninist Komsomol and the free German youth our joint fifth festival of friendship has been opened. [cheers, applause] The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has sent the following greetings message to our festival:

Dear friends of the Leninist Komsomol, dear members of the Free German Youth, dear friends and comrades: The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany conveys to you the most cordial greetings on the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the USSR and the GDR in Karl-Marx-Stadt. [cheers, applause]

It is of great significance that you dedicate this meeting to the 35th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism, the 110th birthday of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, and the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact. By strengthening and reliably protecting socialism in a Leninist spirit you also act in the interest of peace. You prove worthy of the historical liberation deed of the Soviet Army. We are convinced that the fifth festival of friendship will contribute toward even more solidly forging the fraternal alliance of our Free German Youth and of the glorious Leninist Komsomol. Make your meeting a powerful avowal of the world-changing ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, of safeguarding peace, of the friendship between nations, of proletarian internationalism, and of anti-imperialist solidarity. We wish all participants at hospitable Karl-Marx-Stadt a great deal of joy and fine experiences during the fifth festival of friendship between the youths of the USSR and the GDR. [signed] Friendship, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends: Here in the town which bears the name of the great son of our people, Karl Marx, we dedicate our festival to the founder of the first socialist state in the world, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, whose 110th birthday the progressive world has observed this year. At this festive hour we commemorate the heroism of the Soviet people who saved the world from barbarism through the victory of their glorious army. Twenty million of the best sons and daughters of the homeland of Red October gave their lives so that future generations will never get to know war.

We honor the German communists and antifascists who courageously, audaciously, and steadfastly fought against fascism. By the founding and the successful development of our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic, a worthy monument has been set up for times eternal to the heroes of the Soviet Army and the German antifascists. [applause]

Our fifth festival will demonstrate in a manifold fashion that the fraternal alliance between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union is more solid than ever, that the friendship between the youths of our two countries remains unimpeachable and that no force in the world will ever be able to separate us. [applause, cheers]

The firm alliance between the USSR and the GDR is part of the indisputable achievements of our epoch. The treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance has opened new dimenstions to it that go far beyond the bounds of the century. In the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann the Socialist Unity Party of Germany imparts to us the basic experience of the revolutionary workers movement: Whoever goes with the Soviet Union will always be on the right way, will always stand where the battle is waged for peace and the interests of the peoples. [applause, cheers]

From our festival town we greet the peace power Soviet Union; we greet the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its general secretary, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the untiring fighter for peace, Comrade Leonid Ilych Brezhnev. [applause, cheers, chants of drushba] On behalf of the Free German Youth and its Ernst Thaelmann Young Pioneer Organization we wholeheartedly say yes to the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, and the whole socialist community.

The declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the participating states of the Warsaw Pact shows us the way the eighties, too, can be marked by peace and detente. But we call out to the politicians of threat and force in the United States and its NATO allies: The youth needs peace instead of stepped-up armament, cooperation instead of confrontation, peaceful work instead of destruction.

From our friendship festival we greet the hero city of Moscow, the city in which the Olympic games will be held as a festival of peace and friendship among peoples despite the enemies of sport and detente. [strong applause, cheers]

Dear friends, just a few hours ago the 12th meeting of the SED Central Committee decided to convoke the 10th party congress. Even now youth brigades, members and whole basic organizations of the Free German Youth from all parts of our republic have undertaken commitments for the worthy preparation of the 10th party congress. We can say already with full justification that a great party congress initiative of the Free German Youth is beginning. Its objective is that free GDR youth will come to the 10th party congress with fulfilled plans and new deeds for the strengthening and the reliable protection of our socialist fatherland. [cheers, shouts]

This is in keeping with the revolutionary tradition of the Free German Youth. Its place has always been and will always be at the side of the party of the working class. Under its leadership the youth of our country realises its wishes and ideas concerning a peaceful, happy, and meaningful life. The best on the occasion of the 10th party congress, everything for the good of the people--this is the motive of the activities of the youth of our republic as well. [applause, cheers]

With our performance for the strengthening and the defense of the German Democratic Republic we fulfill the legacy of the generations which laid the cornerstone for our worker-peasant state in an embittered struggle against war and fascism. In this spirit, dear friends, the festival days in Karl-Marx-Stadt will demonstrate once again: the free German Youth and the Leninist Komsomol are united by the same goal, the identical will, and the same force. Our friendship has grown on the firm foundation of fraternal unity of the communists of our countries. [cheers]

Dear friends, we are very happy to welcome among us the Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, Comrade Paul Verner, as well as members and candidate members of the Central Committee of our party. [cheers]

We greet members of the People's Chamber, of the State Council and the GDR Government, among them the deputies of the chairman of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, and Wolfgang Rauchfuss. [cheers]

Our greetings to the representatives of parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, to the representatives of the National People's Army and the other armed GDR organs and the deputy minister for national defense and chief of the political main administration, Comrade Lt. Gen. Heinz Kessler. [cheers, applause]

Our greetings to the veterans of fight and work as well as to the hosts of our fifth festival, the citizens of the town and the Bezirk of Karl-Marx-Stadt with the first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive Board, Comrade Siegfried Lorenz. [cheers]

We greet cordially the representatives of the Leninist Komsomol from all parts of the Soviet Union together with the first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol Central Committee, Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov. [cheers, shouts: Druzhba]

Our welcome to the Soviet guests of honor, Hero of the Soviet Union, Comrade (Kantarias) who on 30 April 1945 hoisted the banner of victory on the Reichstag building [cheers], to the Hero of the Soviet Union, the flier-Cosmonaut (Glaskov) who takes part in our festival together with the Hero of the GDR Siegmund Jaehn. [cheers, rhythmic applause, shouts: druzhba]

Dear friends, we welcome members of the CPSU Central Committee, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, veterans of the Soviet Army, heroes of work and masters of sports, meritorious artists and scientists of the USSR.

We welcome cordially the USSR ambassador in the GDR, Comrade Abrasimov, as well as the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces, Comrade Army General Ivanovskiy [cheers, rhythmic shouts: druzhba]

Dear friends, I am asking now the leader of the Leninist Komsomol organization, our friend, Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov to take the floor. [cheers, applause, rhythmic applause].

Tribute by Verner, Crenz

LD241550 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] At the Soviet memorial grove and the park of the victims of fascism, thousands of members of the Leninist Komsomol and the FDJ today paid tribute to the heroic deeds of the best sons and daughters of their two countries.

Together with Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, representatives of both youth organizations and their first secretaries, Egon Krenz and Boris Pastukhov, as well as other festival guests were present.

A Lenin-Subtnik at the Fritz Heckert housing estate in the morning was attended by 300 boys and girls from the USSR and the GDR. Egon Krenz and Boris Pastukhov also took part.

Honecker, Pastukhov Meeting

AU281200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 80 p 2

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)--Prior to the beginning of the militant demonstration on the occasion of the fifth festival of friendship between USSR and GDR youth, a cordial meeting took place on Sunday [25 May] between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Communist Youth Association of the Soviet Union.

Erich Honecker expressed his joy over the high quality of fraternal relations between the FDJ and the glorious Leninist Komsomol, which also manifests itself in the fact that the friendship festivals hold a firm place in the work and life of the two youth associations. The Karl-Marx-Stadt meeting was a great manifestation of the GDR youth for the ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The legacy of the fighters of the Soviet Union who freed the German people from fascism 35 years ago, and of the antifascist resistance fighters, is being fulfilled by high achievements in the all-round strengthening and secure protection of the socialist fatherland.

Boris Pastukhov emphasized the political significance and high value in terms of experience of this fifth festival friendship. He conveyed the personal greetings of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. The head of the Soviet festival delegation affirmed that the consolidation of the militant alliance of the Leninist Communist Youth Association and the FDJ is very much at the heart of the more than 39 million Komsomol members.

Krenz Opening Demonstration Speech

DW250848 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0800 GMT 25 May 80

[Speech by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, welcoming the guests of honor to the militant demonstration of youth in the Karl-Marx-Stadt within the framework of the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the USSR--live]

[Text] [Words indistinct] the militant demonstration of the Free German Youth and the Leninist Komsomol we welcome most cordially the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, our friend and Comrade Erich Honecker. [cheers, applause]

Our welcome goes to the members and candidate members of the Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR Volkskammer; Herman Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Inge Lange, and Werner Walde. [applause, cheers, shouts: FDJ-SED]

We give a cordial welcome to the representatives of the GDR Government, the parties and mass organizations, the comrades of the National People's Army and the other armed organs, the veterans of labor and struggle, as well as to our dear hosts, the people of Karl-Marx-Stadt. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends: A cordial welcome to the festival delegation of the glorious Leninist Komsomol of the Soviet Union headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol, Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov. [cheers, applause, shouts of "FDJ-Komsomol"]

Dear friends: We cordially greet Comrade Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, and Comrade Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. [applause, shouts of "SED-CPSU"]

It is with great joy that we welcome the Soviet guests of honor to our festival: veterans of the Great Patriotic War, heroes of the Soviet Union, heroes of labor, well-known artists, sportsmen, and scientists. A cordial greeting to all of them. [cheers, applause]

Dear friends: I now ask the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, our friend and Comrade Erich Honecker, to speak to us. [applause, cheers]

Honecker Demonstration Address

DW250932 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0806 GMT 25 May 80

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at a militant demonstration of GDR and USSR youth in Karl-Marx-Stadt within the framework of the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the USSR--live]

[Text] Dear friends--friendship, drushba! [applause, cheers; rhythmic chants of "drushba-friendship"]

Dear friends of the glorious Leninist Komsomol, dear members of the FDJ, dear Thaelmann Pioneers, dear comrades and friends, dear people of Karl-Marx-Stadt: [cheers] It is a great joy to me to convey to you, the participants in the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the USSR and of the socialist GDR the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee. [applause, cheers]

Your meetings have become a great tradition of your friendship, and the fifth festival joins in a dignified fashion the series of the meetings of Dresden, Leningrad, Halle and Volvograd and--I think I can emphasize this--it is an impressive manifestation of German-Soviet friendship, an impressive manifestation of internationalism. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends, you have come to this city which bears the name of the greatest son of the German people, Karl Marx, and we may state with satisfaction that the young people of our countries are allied in close friendship and are helping with dedication and energy to put into practice the world-changing ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [applause, cheers]

Imbued with the spirit of Red October, you act true to the legacy of the victory over German fascism which the heroes of the Soviet people scored 35 years ago, you are true to the legacy of the fighters of the antifascist resistance struggle who gave their lives for our freedom.

Your manifestation in Karl-Marx-Stadt is expressive of the fact that the FDJ and the glorious Leninist Komsomol time and again prove their worth as true helpers and a militant reserve of their Marxist-Leninist parties. [Applause, cheers; shouts of "CPSU-SED"] You, dear friends and comrades, are passionate fighting comrades in the struggle for the strengthening of socialism and communism, in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace. Thus it is gratifying for us to state at the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the Soviet Union and the GDR that our party, just like the party of Lenin, can always rely on you, the Komsomol members, and you, the members of the FDJ. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends and comrades, since the heroic victory over Hitlerite fascism, our two peoples have scored great feats in building a new life. Testifying to this is the tremendous progress of the Soviet Union on the path of communism; testifying to this is the good development of our socialist GDR. What you in the Komsomol and in the FDJ are doing for our common cause will remain a glorious page in the annals of the history of our peoples. [applause, cheers]

All of us know that under socialism and communism, the ideals of the youth become reality. Our world is different from the crisis world of capital. Here the young generation has complete access to education and creative work, and to a life full of meaning and with social security. You have clear prospects, and even now you are helping to make this future a reality.

Dear friends and comrades, it is gratifying to note that you are fortunate enough to experience the longest peace period of peace in Europe this century, and to help shape this period. For this the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states have done everything imaginable, and as you know, the Warsaw Pact states at their recent meeting in Warsaw adopted significant decisions in the interests of peace. We can state even now that these decisions give new impulses to the worldwide struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. This is highly important, because only in peace can people enjoy prosperity and flourish.

Our socialist world is the world of peace and progress and not one of violence or with a policy of aggressive threat and force. The dangers emanating from NATO's armament, from the fanning of international hotbeds of conflict in the most varied regions of the globe--hotbeds caused by the most reactionary imperialist forces--must and will be banished. [applause, cheers]

Therefore, dear friends and comrades, we welcome all steps toward counteracting the confrontation course of the United States, toward preserving the results of the policy of peaceful coexistence achieved during the past several years, and at the same time toward opening to mankind new options for peaceful cooperation. In this connection, the great participation in the peaceful contest of the world youth on the occasion of the summer Olympic games in Moscow, which is evident already, plays an important role. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends and comrades, the friendship and cooperation of the GDR with the USSR are developing in all fields. The program of specialization and coordination of production for the period up to 1990, on which we agreed with the Soviet Union on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary, also provides a broad field of activity for the revolutionary energy of the youth.

Our community of interests repeatedly proves its worth in daily life. To many citizens in our country, the meetings with Soviet people are among the finest experiences. Friendship trips of GDR youth to the Soviet Union, the exchange of young workers and students, the exchange of letters between Lenin and Thaelmann pioneers, the joint work on large-scale projects, on the major route [magistrale] of friendship, is but natural in our current relations.

It is gratifying to note that thanks to the existence of the first workers and peasants state on German soil, the socialist GDR, the soldiers of the two countries, the soldiers of the glorious Soviet Army and the GDR's National People's Army, for the first time in the history of our peoples protect the achievements of socialism and of peace shoulder to shoulder. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends and comrades, dear people of Karl-Marx-Stadt, anyone in the host city of your fifth festival feels the strong pulsebeat of the building of socialism in our country. This is a city which has seen many struggles of the revolutionary German workers movement. August Bebel once was incarcerated here by reaction in the Red Tower. It was in this city where Fritz Heckert fought. The great leader of the German working class, Ernst Thaelmann, spoke here to the workers time and again, and it was here, at the fourth Reich youth day of the Communist Youth Federation of Germany in 1928, that he averred that the friendship with the Soviet Union is the criterion for judging any revolutionary. This holds true today as well. [applause, cheers]

All of us are facing new tasks. Just a few days ago the 12th meeting of the Central Committee of our party set the date of the 10th SED Congress in Berlin. This is a great event in the life of our people, and we are wholeheartedly gratified to note that the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann Young Pioneer organization are among the first to plan on preparing the 10th party congress through great, special performances. [applauses, cheers]

Dear friends, we wholeheartedly welcome your proposal to stage a congress initiative of the FDJ which will essentially contribute to the strengthening of the GDR and to the protection of socialism. Your party congress initiative is at the same time a worthy occasion for proposing the best members of the FDJ for admission to the ranks of our party. Thus the FDJ once again has an opportunity to prove its worth as the loyal helper and militant reserve of our party. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends and comrades, may the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the Soviet Union and the GDR contribute to further consolidating the militant community between the FDJ and the glorious Leninist Komsomol. May the youths of our two countries pool and multiply their forces in the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. [applause, cheers] Yes indeed, drushba, friendship; yes indeed, dear friends, long live the friendship of the youth of our countries; long live the glorious vanguard of the work of Lenin, the CPSU, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, our friend and comrade, the great pioneer of peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [strong applause, cheers; shouts of "SED-CPSU"]

Dear friends and comrades, long live the eternal, indestructible friendship and the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR. Friendship, drushba! [cheers, applause]

Friendship Festival Praised

LD261424 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol, and Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at an international press conference today, called the fifth friendship festival between the youth of the USSR and the GDR an impassioned affirmation by the young generation to strengthen socialism and communism. The FDJ will be concentrating its future work above all on the preparations of the 10th SED Party Congress, Egon Krenz said. Boris Pastukhov said that through the many exchanges of experiences in Karl-Marx-Stadt, the Soviet guests had been familiarized still better with the problems and achievements of the GDR.

At a meeting of brotherhood-in-arms this morning, Egon Krenz thanked the members of the Soviet Army and National People's Army for the reliable protection of the frontline borders of socialism in the GDR. The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council presented an Artur Becker Banner of Honor to the Soviet unit which this year was the competition initiator of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR.

Reception Held

LD260411 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 25 May 80

[By ADN editor Juergen Kaeding]

[Excerpt] Karl-Marx-Stadt--This afternoon the chairman of the Council of State and general secretary of the SED Central Committee gave a reception for the participants and guests of the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the USSR and GDR.

An international solidarity center continued its activities here today for the benefit of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Ethopia as well as Namibia and South Africa. The center's collections will be made available via the GDR solidarity committee to partner organizations in developing countries.

While Erich Honecker left the festival city this afternoon, Paul Verner and other personages, after a GDR reception, visited other events in the center of Karl-Marx-Stadt and nearby recreation areas. The festival is to end on Monday evening with a presentation at the Theaterplatz in the city center.

Krenz Closing Address

DW261855 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1809 GMT 26 May 80

[Speech by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at the closure of the fifth GDR-USSR Youth Festival on Theater Square in Karl-Marx-Stadt--live]

[Text] Dear friends from the Soviet Union, dear guests, friends and comrades [cheers]: Our 5th festival of friendship is nearing its end. The flame of our festival will go out. The fire of friendship, however, will continue in our hearts, and our best wishes will accompany the delegation of the Leninist Komsomol to its homeland to the country of Lenin. [applause]

Dear friends from the Soviet Union: We have felt it many times here in Karl-Marx-Stadt that you are worthy envoys of the Leninist Komsomol, of your strong youth association whose trace of honor can be seen in the history of your country. The Soviet Union is the vanguard of communism in our century and in this sense the Komsomol achievements are epoch-making. We wish you, the heirs of Lenin's great initiative, new great successes in building communism. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends: What would be our festival without those who with the warmth of their hospitality and their tireless action have considerably formed the atmosphere of these days. Our gratitude to the people of Karl-Marx-Stadt, in the city and in the entire Bezirk. [cheers, applause] Our thanks to all who have seen to it that Karl-Marx-Stadt has welcomed its young guests with open arms. [applause]

The FDJ expressed at our youth festival that the party of the working class can always rely on its fighting reserve. We again promised it yesterday to Comrade Erich Honecker and the members of the party and state leadership of our GDR. With new initiatives we are approaching the 10th SED Congress. [applause]

But when we think of the future, we also recall where our movement has come from and what revolutionary traditions we represent. The banners framing us here today are red banners. They express the unity between the Leninist Komsomol and the FDJ. [applause, cheers] Every one of these banners has its history. In conclusion of the fifth festival of friendship, I would like to hand a banner to Comrade Pastukhov, the first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol Central Committee, a banner that is closely connected with the revolutionary history of the German workers' youth movement, the Communist Youth Association of Germany. This red banner [rhythmic applause, cheers] [words indistinct] and Comrade Gerhard Albrecht who has carried it in here, has saved this banner for 12 years from the fascists. He handed it to the first city commander of Berlin, Comrade (Bazarin), and today we hand it to the Komsomol delegation as a sign of our ties with the country of Lenin and the Leninist Komsomol. [cheers, rhythmic applause] I am asking Comrade Pastukhov to take the floor now.

Pastukhov Closing Address

DW261913 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1815 GMT 26 May 80

[Speech by Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at the fifth GDR-USSR Youth Festival at Theater Square in Karl-Marx-Stadt, in Russian with sentence by sentence translation--live]

[Text] [Applause] Dear comrades, dear friends: Our fifth youth festival concludes its work with great success. It has turned into a clear and unforgettable demonstration of friendship between the youth of our countries. It demonstrated its boundless devotion to the cause of the Marxist-Leninist Party. It demonstrated the deep devotion of the young generation to the cause of socialism and communism. It was an unforgettable festival.

We will never forget the fraternal concern of our older comrades, the communists, to make the festival a success. The participants of the festival have been inspired by the greetings message which we have received from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Comrade Erich Honecker. [applause]

We will never forget, dear friends, the meetings we have had, nor will we ever forget your open and friendly hearts. We will never forget your smiles. We will never forget our songs, our poems, conversations. We will not [word indistinct] forget what has made all these days so plentiful, what has made all our excellent meetings so pleasant.

Dear friends: We will never forget this cordiality and hospitality accorded us here by the inhabitants of Karl-Marx-Stadt, the inhabitants of a city with outstanding international revolutionary traditions. [applause] We thank the inhabitants of this wonderful city and of Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk cordially. [applause] Hearty thanks, dear friends. On behalf of the participants in the festival, on behalf of the 39 members of the (?Leninist fighting federation), I would like to wish you, the Free German Youth, and the youth of the German Democratic Republic, new successes, new achievements, new victories. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades: Accept our wishes for the appropriate preparation of the 10th party congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, for further contributions toward the building of socialism and communism. We wish you health, happiness, and just all the best, so that this festive day, this holiday, will ultimately entail what one can only wish one's most closest friends. [applause]

As a token of remembrance of our meeting at the fifth festival we would like to present to Comrade Egon Krenz a sculpture composition of Marx and Lenin [remainder of passage indistinct]. [applause]

[In German] Long live our eternal friendship of the youth of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. [applause, laughter, cheers]

Youth Greetings, Closing Message

DW261915 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1822 GMT 26 May 80

[Message of greetings of the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the USSR to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, read by unidentified girl at the meeting on Karl-Marx-Stadt's Theater Square marking the conclusion of the festival--live]

[Text] To the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

To the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Erich Honecker [applause, cheers].

We, the representatives of the Soviet Union and German Democratic Republic youth who have gathered for the USSR-GDR Youth Friendship Festival marking the 110th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilych Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism in the city which bears the name of the greatest son of the German people, Karl Marx, once again direct our thinking and feeling to the immortal model the great leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilych Lenin, to the Leninist Communist Party of Soviet Union, and to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [applause]

The fraternal friendship and cooperation of the USSR and the GDR peoples, which is based on the indestructible fighting bond of our Marxist-Leninist parties, is an outstanding and inestimable achievement and legacy youth follow with pride and gratitude.

We are determined to guard and continually develop our friendship. We will hold high the banner of proletarian socialist internationalism and patriotism, of fraternal friendship with the youth of the socialist countries, the banner of the fighting alliance with the peoples struggling for the cause of peace and freedom, the banner of class solidarity with the working people of all the world. We support wholeheartedly the domestic and foreign policies of our parties and states and will make our contributions toward the realization of these policies. [applause]

We are living in a society in which the socialist way of life constantly becomes more manifest, in a society which guarantees us all the social and political rights and liberties of man in a climate of creative work and confidence. The German Democratic Republic and Soviet Union youth are proud of the glorious traditions of the working class of both countries from which it took up the Leninist relay race of revolutionary creativity. We will consolidate even more purposively the economic potential of our countries.

We see our duty in learning untiringly from our elder comrades, the communists, and to acquire Marxism-Leninism purposively; in enhancing our level of education and culture; and in enforcing the norms of communist ethics and morals through our example. We affirm to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Central Committee of the SED, to Comrades Leonid Ilych Brezhnev and Erich Honecker personally that in the future too, we will muster all the strength and ardor in our hearts for the cause of reconstruction and the consolidation of the power of socialism and communism. We will worthily prepare for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Party Congress. [applause]

Long live the good friendship and the unshakable fraternal youth alliance of our countries in the struggle for the building of socialism and communism. [applause] Long live the immortal ideas of the great Lenin. [applause] Long live communism. [applause]

The participants in the fifth festival of friendship between the youth of the USSR and the GDR. Karl-Marx-Stadt this 26th day of May 1980. [applause]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES HUSAK ON REELECTION AS PRESIDENT

AU280922 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 80 pp 1, 2

["Congratulations to Gustav Husak: Erich Honecker Cable to the CSSR President"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory cable to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president:

On your reelection to the high office of CSSR president I convey most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, as well as myself.

By your untiring activities to establish a developed socialist society in the CSSR and to strengthen the socialist community of states you have earned great prestige as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

The GDR people show profound feelings of respect and friendship for your significant personal contribution to the development and deepening of the relations between our fraternal parties, states and peoples.

I am certain that our friendship and cooperation, which are based on the victorious doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and the indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, will continue to develop dynamically and comprehensively in the future.

Dear Comrade Husak: From the bottom of my heart I wish you further successes in carrying out your high office for the benefit of your socialist fatherland as well as the best of health and creative vigor.

SENTENCES FOR 'ROWDYISM' REPORTED

AU230943 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 21 May 80 p 8

[Text] ADN/BZ--The Lichtenberg City District Court yesterday sentenced 22-year-old Joachim Kay, for rowdyism, theft and other offenses, to 3 years imprisonment; M5,938 in payment for damage; and to limitation of residence. The defendant, who has a record of previous convictions for similar offenses, repeatedly molested and insulted citizens, provoked fights, and willfully ruined pay telephones in apartment houses and public institutions and then stole the money. Investigative proceedings have been initiated against a number of young people who aided the rowdy in his crimes.

Two young rowdies were sentenced on Monday, 19 May, by the Lichtenberg City District Court to 1 year 4 months, and to 8 months imprisonment respectively. In the early morning of 12 May 22 year old P. and 16 year old H. had molested a citizen at a No 30 bus stop in Herzbergstrasse, and beat him up without any reason. They later resisted police who were trying to establish their identity. The two defendants will have to pay full compensation for the damage they caused. Moreover, state control measures were imposed on them.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG CITIZEN FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU271457 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24/25 May 80 p 8

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Robert Rieser from Peiting (FGR) was caught red-handed and arrested by GDR security organs on 22 May 80 at the Drewitz border checkpoint for a crime committed in abuse of the transit agreement. A paid agent of a criminal gang, he shared in the preparation and execution of subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The Mercedes 115 car with licence number WM-0492 was impounded.

KOROM, CZINEGE RETURN HOME FROM MOSCOW

LD282124 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--The Hungarian party and state delegation, under the leadership of Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, which stayed in the Soviet Union on occasion of the first Soviet-Hungarian joint space flight, arrived back in Budapest from Moscow on Wednesday.

Members of the delegation were Army General Lajos Czinege, member of the Central Committee and minister of defence, and academician Ferenc Marta, member of the Central Committee and president of the Hungarian section of the Intercosmos Council.

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

LD282132 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--The delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium, under the leadership of Jos de Geyter, member of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary between May 23 and 28, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

The delegation, which studied the system and pricatice of public education, held talks at the Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Department of the Central Committee, as well as at the Ministry of Education, and visited a number of primary, secondary and higher education institutions in Budapest and in the provinces.

The delegation was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES' ARRIVAL--On Monday [26 May], Vietnamese Roman Catholic bishops led by Joseph Marie Trinh Van Canh, cardinal archbishop of Hanoi, arrived in our country. The church delegation will acquaint itself with the position of the Hungarian Catholic Church, be received by Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, meet with members of the Bench of Hungarian Catholic Bishops and visit various Catholic institutions. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 May 80 p 5 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICO--The MSZMP delegation led by Central Committee member Sandor Somogyi which, between 13 and 23 May, had participated in the festival of OPOSICION, the central paper of the Mexican Communist Party and had had talks with the party's leaders has returned home from Mexico. The delegation was received by Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 May 80 p 5 AU]

ELECTRICITY AGREEMENT--Business negotiations have continued at the Budapest International Fair. A Hungarian-Soviet electricity agreement has been signed. This year we are importing 7.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity from the Soviet Union, almost one-quarter of domestic requirements. Also, it was announced at a press briefing given by the Csepel factory that a West German enterprise had contracted for their automatic machine tools. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 May 80 LD]

TRADE COMMISSION WITH U.S. ENDS NINTH SESSION

LD281750 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May, PAP--The 9th session of the Joint Polish-U.S. Commission for Trade ended here today. The session assessed the hitherto development and state of trade and economic cooperation between Poland and the United States. The sides discussed proposals of further moves for the benefit of enlivening the Polish-U.S. trade and economic cooperation. The sides agreed that there are remarkable possibilities in this field, which should be utilized.

The session found it necessary and fruitful to create formal facilitations with regard to Polish-American industrial cooperation--including small and medium-size firms--as a factor stimulating further growth of trade exchange. The experience in the field, as well as negotiations between the industries of both countries, should shortly bring about concrete co-production agreements. The sides also discussed the scope of cooperation in agriculture and other fields of the economy.

The Polish side was satisfied to note that the U.S. delegation proved to be sincerely willing to create better terms for the access of Polish goods to the American market.

At the close of the talks, Chairman of the Polish delegation Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, and chairman of the American delegation, Secretary of the Department of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick, signed a protocol. In their concluding statements, the chairmen of both delegations expressed their satisfaction with the climate and results of the session. They emphasized the session will surely influence a growth of the Polish exports to the U.S. still in the current year, and will contribute to the broadening of cooperation between the two countries.

Jagielski Lauds Protocol

LD282120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] The ninth session of the Joint Polish-U.S. Trade Commission ended in Warsaw today. Immediately after signing the protocol, Mieczyslaw Jagielski said among other things:

[Begin Jagielski recording] We have made a very detailed assessment of the profile of economic relations between our two countries. We have also discussed in detail problems concerning production cooperation, cooperation in agriculture, as well as trade. I would like to stress once again, Secretary Klutznick, that both in assessing the nature and course of our session as constructive and highly effective, as well as speaking of the favorable results of the session, I want to stress once again that this is due to you personally and due to all the members of the U.S. delegation and the U.S. ambassador. I also think that the ninth session has been a successive, essential and important step in broadening and deepening economic cooperation between our two countries. We have acted in accordance with the instructions of the leaders of our countries, the keynote of which, as well as the views expressed in various documents by them, is the magnificent idea of consolidating what is most valuable and sacred--the cause of peace. [end recording]

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN JUNE

LD282322 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May, PAP--Knut Frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, will pay an official visit to Poland on June 8-11 at the invitation of Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES SFRY'S MIJATOVIC

LD241735 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May, PAP--President of Council of State Henryk Jablonski has sent a congratulatory message to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic in connection with his appointment to this post.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI CONGRATULATE CSSR'S HUSAK ON REELECTION

LD222214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on his reelection to the office of president.

PINKOWSKI CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL SPATIAL PLANNING MEETING

LD282218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 80

[Summary] The State Council for Spatial Planning, meeting today in Warsaw, discussed initial draft amendments to the spatial planning act. "The session was chaired by Josef Pinkowski, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee." The amendments are necessary because of the new administrative division of the country and the management of macro-regions and voivodships.

TWO UNDER SECRETARIES RECALLED FROM POSTS

AU281015 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 May 80 p 2

["Report on Personnel Changes"]

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the ministers concerned, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Jerzy Brazert from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, and Herzy Banasik from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Chemical Industry. The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked the recalled officials for their performance at the aforementioned leading state posts.

On the motion of the minister of chemical industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Zygmunt Ciesielski to the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

SZYDLAK ADDRESSES TRADE UNIONISTS ON EDUCATION, CULTURE

AU231420 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 22 May 80 pp 1,2

[IZ report: "Trade Union Action Program--Industrial Plants' Educational and Cultural Role"]

[Excerpt] The secretaries of the main administrations of the branch and voivodship trade union councils began a 2-day session in Warsaw on 21 May to discuss the main lines of activity of all trade union organizations in ideological-educational and cultural work in the period before the ninth trade union congress. Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, is participating.

Council Secretary Stanislaw Lewandowski read a report on the subject in question, and evaluated the present accountability and election campaign in trade union organizations. He said that the issues of industrial workers' ideological education, the spread of culture, and the activities of cultural units in plants and of plants themselves had been insufficiently addressed during the campaign. That is why all trade union organizations and bodies must delve into the reasons for such a state of affairs, and intensify their efforts to culturally stimulate the working people. Stanislaw Lewandowski also devoted much attention to the trade unions' cultural policy, stressing the need for a rational and skillful administration of the cultural base and funds provided.

The secretary's report was the subject of extensive discussion, during which the enormous role of industrial plants as centers for educating workers was stressed. Unfortunately, some plants that are now in a difficult economic situation continue to neglect their tasks of educating their communities and spreading culture. Those taking the floor proposed how such a state of affairs should be countered, and extensively discussed the activities of cultural units, urging that the forms and methods of these units' work be modernized and adapted to the working people's current needs, which are much greater than in previous years. The problem of educating workers, especially young workers, in the schools run by plants was also discussed at length. Concern was expressed for the fate of these schools within the system of the now-reformed education. The participants in the discussion stressed that the schools run by plants help effectively reduce the turnover of workers in plants.

The discussion was summed up by Jan Szydlak, who, highly evaluating the importance of the ideological-educational and cultural work carried out by trade unions, said that the education of society is a difficult, complicated and long-term problem. That is why activities in this field should be conducted patiently, consistently and with an eye on specific problems. All trade union organizations and bodies--from trade union groups and plant councils through the highest echelons--should regard themselves responsible for that difficult sphere of trade union activity.

Education should be understood as an extensive and comprehensive issue. We educate our workers not by reading them lectures of the highest intellectual standard and not by organizing for them even the most impressive functions but, above all, by imbuing our daily work at all levels and in all sectors with profound ideological substance and with the correct attitude to and reliable implementation of duties. The trade unions' basic task should be concern for correct interpersonal relations, for the proper relations between superiors and subordinates, and for strengthening the correct authority among the people. In a word, the trade unions' task is concern for promoting truly socialist ethics among our people. Speaking of the trade unions' cultural policy, Jan Szydlak stressed the enormous educational and cultural role of industrial plants, noting that they should continue to create conditions for committing the largest possible numbers of working people to active and creative participation in culture.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS TO SEJM ON HOUSING PROGRAM

AU2809 47 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 80 p 2

[Report on the Polish Government's statement presented by Adam Glazur, minister of construction and construction materials industry, to the 22 May session of the Polish Sejm: "Implementation of the Housing Program"]

[Text] In its sixth congress and fifth plenum resolutions in 1971, our party pledged to tackle--side by side with many complicated problems--the housing construction problem, which is extremely difficult and costly but which is most important for all our people. These resolutions outlined long-term tasks for the national economy in the sphere of housing construction, and on 19 October 1972 the Sejm adopted a resolution on a long-term housing program, which is an important social issue. The resolution made housing construction a priority task, outlined housing tasks up to 1990, and obliged the government to promote the national housing industry and create the necessary material base for it.

We have reached the halfway mark in implementing the long-term housing program. We can say that we have achieved considerable results so far. In the current 10-year period, we will have built about 2.6 million apartments. Let us bear in mind that before 1970, it took us 20 years to build so many apartments. Under the socialist construction schemes, we will have built housing blocs containing 1.95 million family apartments. We began with the construction of 191,000 apartments in 1971, but in 1980 we will have built 80 percent more apartments. That is why the number of apartments will have increased to about 10.3 million at the end of this year, which will mean that every fourth apartment has been built in the decade 1971-80. Since 1970, some 2.6 million families have moved into new apartments and many more have improved their housing conditions. The results we have achieved are considerable, but we are conscious that social needs have still not been fully met and that there is still a shortage of apartments.

Single-family housing construction plays an important role in implementing our housing program. In 1971-80, some 650,000 single-family houses will have been built, which is about 25 percent of the housing construction in that period.

In 1971, we built an average of 5.8 apartments of all kinds per 1,000 inhabitants, and in 1980 we have built almost 10 apartments per 1,000 inhabitants, which means that we are now among the countries that build the highest ratio of apartments per 1,000 inhabitants. The usable floorspace of apartments built by the socialized sector of construction has increased from 43 square meters in 1970 to about 52 square meters now. The standards of basic furnishings have increased.

At the same time, we have developed the construction of associated facilities, albeit without being able to meet every need. The following results illustrate our efforts in that regard: The health service will have acquired about 44,000 beds in general and specialized hospitals, and almost 9,000 beds in sanatoriums; some 1,225 outpatients' clinics and health centers will have been built, which is still not enough; some 160,000 new places will have been provided in kindergartens and nurseries; the base of education and upbringing will have increased by over 23,000 new vacancies in schools and by some 64,000 vacancies in school residence halls; some 375 large retail stores and almost 11,000 shops will have been turned over for use, and the network of eating facilities will have been expanded. However, we know that in many new housing settlements we have given priority to housing at the expense of service and other facilities. That is why we must balance and fully implement our construction plans in that regard.

The dynamic development of housing construction and of the construction of associated facilities has been possible because of large-scale changes in the technology and organization of building. In 1970 we had 29 plants turning out housing components, but at the end of this year there will be 179 of them. To insure a harmonious development of the base of raw materials, building materials and other materials used in housing construction, we will have spent about Z150 billion in 1971-80. The production potential of the housing industry has greatly increased. At present, over 80 specialized branches of the housing industry contribute to the construction of an apartment.

The supply of building materials for the people has increased steadily. In 1971-80 market supplies of products turned out by the construction industry will have increased 3 times to over Z210 billion.

The timely completion of the layout of the construction sites is one of the crucial conditions for developing housing construction and the construction of associated facilities. In 1966-70 we had a large number of such sites, but they were used up at the beginning of the seventies. In the past 5-year period, we spent 2 and 1/2 times more on site preparations than in 1966-70. That expenditure was far ahead of the dynamics of housing development. In this 5-year period, the expenditure for that purpose will increase 74 percent.

Despite such great investment efforts, the ratio of apartments vis-a-vis the preparation of building sites increased from 11 percent in 1975 to over 53 percent last year. This situation greatly hinders harmonious implementation of tasks. We have taken measures to accelerate development of the potential of construction engineering. One way to do that is to industrialize it and increase its mechanization.

Despite the difficult economic conditions in the past few years, we have treated housing construction as an issue of particular priority. Although we have reduced investment funds for the development of the entire economy, we have always ensured the necessary funds and resources to further increase housing construction.

While we have been able to maintain a high rate of housing construction, we have encountered considerable difficulties in implementing annual plans in the past few years. Those difficulties were particularly complicated last year and despite various measures to eliminate the backlogs we were unable to fulfill the annual plan.

Housing construction tasks for this year are 17 percent higher than the completed tasks last year, and construction department tasks are 21 percent higher. In the first 4 months of 1980, implementation of the plan seemed endangered in some voivodships. We are continuing consistent control checks on implementation of the appointed tasks in all building enterprises. We have taken measures to insure that hospitals receive an additional 13,000 beds this year so that the 5-year plan is fully implemented. As for the construction of kindergartens, nurseries and student housing, we take the view that this year's tasks can be implemented if we continue to create the necessary conditions.

In all our plans and activities, we lay unprecedented stress on the need to improve economic efficiency, eliminate waste in production, improve materials management, promote good order in covered and open storage facilities, and review and improve the norms for material consumption. The resources thus obtained will be used primarily to improve the quality of construction and to insure the completion of additional urban facilities.

We have still not been able to insure that housing construction is of proper quality, especially insofar as finishing work is concerned. We have taken resolute action to distinctly improve this situation. [paragraph continues]

Our primary concern is a better quality of prefabricated components, because they determine the quality of completed construction projects. We have also taken measures to insure that construction work, especially finishing work, is carried out with the necessary care. The services responsible for quality control will be instructed to intensify their efforts.

At present we are getting ready for new tasks in the coming 5-year period. In keeping with the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions, we have drawn up a specific housing construction program that accords with the actual potential of our national economy. While assuming implementation of new tasks, we realize that it is necessary to decisively improve the quality of construction work, to harmoniously implement housing construction and the construction of associated facilities, and to improve economic efficiency. In 1981-85 we must eliminate imbalances in the development of individual branches of industry associated with construction. It will be necessary to ensure complete agreement between the base producing various materials needed for housing construction, such as plumbing, insulating and other systems, and the expanded base of primary housing construction materials. Although 1980 is a difficult year for our economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has decided to grant additional funds to accelerate the construction of important plants producing building materials. Special attention is being given in this connection to four brick kilns producing some 250 million bricks and similar materials and to a large synthetic wool plant. I have presented our achievements in housing construction in 1971-80. We know that we have not achieved all our aims, but we have achieved more than ever before in our history.

PAPER WARNS AGAINST NATO INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

AU281014 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 May 80 p 2

[Stanislaw Masztanowicz commentary: "Severe and Just Sentence"]

[Text] Extensive special services, which are supplied with enormous funds, are a particularly important element of the gigantic propaganda-subversion machinery operated by the NATO states against the countries of the socialist community. The activity of these services is total in character and extends to all countries of the world, including even the closest allies. However, the spearhead of that activity is directed above all against the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist defense community, including Poland. The post-Helsinki trend toward detente did not in any way slow down the activity of the NATO special services On the contrary, it has been greatly intensified. Its aims and tasks are the same, but its methods have changed.

The emergence in the West in the last 6 months of forces opposing detente has provided another incentive for the NATO special forces to intensify their aggressive actions still further. The December decisions to produce new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and to deploy them in Western Europe, the ever increasing military budgets, the increasing weapons expenditures in the NATO countries and the aggressive and provocative actions of revanchist, revisionist and neofascist elements, have encouraged consistent intelligence-subversive activities against the socialist countries. The NATO states' intelligence services give effective support, including fiscal support, to those forces of reaction that seek to settle accounts in a ruthless manner with the progressive movements throughout the world.

This unceasing intensification of activity by the NATO special services directed primarily against the socialist countries, including the Polish People's Republic and its allies, must sharpen our vigilance. Every action against our fatherland and our socialist state must meet with the necessary rebuff. Those who engage in such actions must meet with the punishment they deserve.

That was demonstrated by the military court that, in the name of the Polish People's Republic and in all the majesty of the law, passed a severe and just sentence on (Andrzej Badowski), an intelligence agent of a NATO state, who was guilty of the crime of espionage against our fatherland.

The case of (Andrzej Badowski) is a most glaring example of the moral debasement that leads to the very dregs--to treason--because his only true concern has always been money. He needed money to impress his acquaintances with "generosity" and to win "acclamation," mainly in the drunken atmosphere of various places.

He had an uncritical faith in the hostile propaganda spread by Radio Free Europe--that subversive radio station--and by other agencies. Blind faith in the lies sown by the subversive propaganda centers was responsible for the fact that terms such as patriotism, fatherland and people's security meant nothing to him and were just empty slogans devoid of substance and meaning. He succumbed to the mirage of the "Western style of life" and to the fascination of the dollar myths.

(Andrzej Badowski) undertook to pursue criminal activities from--as the courts say--"low motives." Speaking concretely, he did so for material advantage. That is why his recruitment by the special services of a NATO state was for him the highest consummation of the consumption model of life which he had craved so much.

Such an attitude deserves more than contempt, especially the contempt of the Polish soldiers, who continue to fulfill their duties in full understanding of the reasons of our state, who value highly the historically developed dignity of their patriotic service, and who protect the good name of our armed forces, which enjoys the high praise of our party and all our people.

At a time when (Andrzej Badowski)--a Polish citizen--assumed cooperation with an anti-Polish, aggressive intelligence service, when he was training for espionage, when he copied secrets for his employers--in a word, when he continued his treacherous work against Poland--all of us continued to do our best in supporting the collective efforts of the Polish people to promote the country's development, to strengthen and stimulate the growth of our fatherland, and to implement the tasks laid down by the Eighth PZPR Congress.

We are building OUR HOUSE through the common, intensive and painstaking efforts of all of us. We are building OUR HOUSE which has no price because it is our only, our unique house. We are building OUR HOUSE whose name is POLAND.

BRIEFS

POPE, POLISH BISHOPS--The holy father received in a private audience the following Polish bishops who are currently in Rome: Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate; Jerzy Ablewicz, ordinary of the Tarnow diocese; Jozef Glemp, ordinary of the Warmia diocese and his suffragan Bishop Jan Oblak; as well as Jan Wosinski from the Plock diocese who is the national director of the Pontifical Missionary Works. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 19 May 80 p 1 WA]

BISHOP DABROWSKI IN ROME--At the invitation of the Apostolic See, Bishop Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate, went to Rome for a several-day visit. During this visit, the Secretary of the Episcopate will hold talks in the Secretariat of State of the Apostolic See and also in other Vatican offices. Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski was bade farewell at the Okecie International Airport by his closest co-workers in the Episcopate Secretariat. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 14 May 80 p 1 WA]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA

AU281905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/5/1980--On May 28, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received the Chinese delegation led by Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chairman for her country of the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration, who attended the second session of the commission, held in Bucharest. During the interview, they evoked the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, which have greatly expanded and enriched of late. Confidence was expressed that the translation into life of all decisions made by the party and state leaders of the two countries would help the ever more intense development of these relations, grounded upon mutual confidence, esteem and regard, equality and comradely mutual assistance.

In this frame, emphasis was placed on the fruitful evolution of the economic collaboration between Romania and People's China. The wish of the two parties was expressed to encourage still more the cooperation in production, to increase and diversify the trade links in harmony with the economic potential and economic development programmes of the two countries. The importance was highlighted of the current session of the government commission, which set concrete measures for the intensification of the Romanian-Chinese economic collaboration. It was considered that the ever wider promotion of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and People's China is beneficial to the two countries and peoples. During the talk, views were also exchanged on current questions of international life.

Burtica Meets Chen Muhua

AU281852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/5/1980--On Wednesday, Cornel Burtica, Romanian vice premier, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, who is attending the second session of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration. They approached aspects of the Romanian-Chinese relations, highlighting with satisfaction the ascending course of bilateral relations on multiple planes, in the spirit of the agreements and understandings concluded during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

They also analyzed fresh possibilities of expanding and diversifying the economic and technical collaboration in fields of mutual interest, as well as the expansion of the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRG TRADE MINISTER LAMBSDORFF

AU281857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/5/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 28 Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, head of the West German economic delegation, who visited Romania.

During the talk, they evoked with satisfaction the good relations between Romania and Federal Germany, relations which record continuous development and diversification. At the same time it was appreciated that conditions are at hand for the further amplification of bilateral collaboration, and the wish was expressed to take best advantage of the existing possibilities for the expansion of the economic relations, of the Romanian-West German collaboration in various domains. In this frame, stress was placed on the need for amplifying contacts, with a view to seeking out new ways and forms of developing the bilateral economic cooperation, and the confidence was expressed that the sustained promotion of the Romanian-West German collaboration is mutually beneficial, serves the cause of cooperation and understanding among nations.

Approached were also current questions of international life, especially those related to the need for resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, for exclusively political, negotiated settlement of all conflicts and tension in various parts of the world, for the continuation of security building and development of cooperation in Europe, for the thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion, so that it may conclude with concrete measures for the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole, for concrete steps of military disengagement and disarmament, nuclear above all. The interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Oprea Receives Lambsdorff

AU281858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/5/1980--On Wednesday, May 28, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, head of the West German economic delegation who are paying a visit to Romania. The stage of the collaboration between enterprises and organizations of Romania and of the Federal Republic of Germany was examined, and possibilities were discussed of further expanding and diversifying economic, industrial and technical cooperation in the field of machine building, chemical industry, as well as in other domains of joint interest on mutually advantageous terms.

FOREIGN MINISTER STEFAN ANDREI ON VISIT TO FRG

For West German reportage on Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 28 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FAZEKAS RECEIVES HUNGARIAN COOPERATIVES OFFICIAL

AU271842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/5/1980--Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Janos Fazekas received on May 27 Janos Patai, vice-chairman of the National Council of Consumer Cooperative societies, SZOVOSZ, of the Hungarian People's Republic, now in Romania at the invitation of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives. During the interview, they analyzed questions related to the possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration and cooperation in consumer cooperatives' matters, as well as aspects of development of bilateral exchanges of goods and services.

ROMANIA LIBERA PRAISES WARSAW PACT, PEACE EFFORTS

AU281003 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 26 May 80 p 6

[Corneliu Vlad: "Socialist Romania's Profound Attachment to the Cause of International Peace, Security and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Discussing our delegation's activities at the proceedings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania meeting jointly on 22 May "unanimously endorsed and highly praised Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's activities at the meeting and the brilliant way in which the party secretary general and president of the republic presented Socialist Romania's position on the issues under discussion, and stressed that they were fully in keeping with the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, with the interests of the Romanian people and with the general cause of socialism, peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world."

The meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states took place at a very complex point in the international situation, characterized by mounting tension and a revival of trends toward a return to the nefarious policy of cold war, disregard for states' fundamental interests, acceleration of the arms race and exacerbation of the danger of a destructive war. This international situation makes it more necessary than ever for the socialist countries to show great responsibility in safeguarding world peace and security, and in establishing and accentuating a new, positive course in international life. As was stressed at the meeting, the great changes in the international balance of power have created conditions in which the united efforts of the socialist countries and the militant solidarity of progressive, peace-loving countries everywhere can bring about significant positive changes in the entire system of international relations, and can strengthen international peace and security.

Proceeding from these important requirements, the two declarations of the Warsaw Pact member states, signed for Romania by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, express their major concern with promoting the cause of peace and detente in the world, with disarmament, with intensifying efforts to employ political means--negotiations--as mankind's only rational means of settling international conflicts, and with bolstering security and developing cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The charged atmosphere currently dominating international life, the revival of trends to impair international relations and reactivate old hotbeds of tension, and the danger of new conflicts are elements which highlight the great importance of the Warsaw Pact member states' initiative calling for holding, in the near future, a summit meeting of heads of state of all areas of the world devoted to the cardinal objective of precluding war and settling the hotbeds of tension and conflict in international life.

Promoting detente, disarmament, security and peace in Europe, and general peace and cooperation among all peoples of the world, is one of the important component parts of the process of improving the international political atmosphere. Actively and consistently militating to turn Europe into an area of peace, security and cooperation, and having for years advanced and supported initiatives and proposals designed to strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe, Romania expresses satisfaction with the basic line promoted in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, which urges the elimination of Europe's division into antagonistic military blocs, the simultaneous dismantling of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the adoption and implementation of genuine measures of military disengagement and disarmament, and the united efforts of all countries to create a climate of trust, security and peaceful cooperation among all nations of the world.

Our country highly appreciates the fact that the declaration forcefully asserts the principles that should become the general rule in international life: full equality among all states, unfailing observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force--by virtue of the fundamental truth of our era, verified and tellingly confirmed by international practice, that only respect for and rigorous implementation of those principles will permit the establishment of lasting international relations, the consolidation of peace and real security for all states and peoples.

Thus, the joint meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government praised the proposals included in the Warsaw declaration on an agreement among European states not to bolster their troops in the geographical area outlined by the Helsinki Final Act, and in connection with the need to observe the provisions of that international document, which opens up broad prospects for promoting peace, security, detente and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

RCP DELEGATION, POPESCU HOLD TALKS IN SWEDEN

AU272006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, AGERPRES, 27/5/1980--On May 27, began in Stockholm the talks between the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party made up of Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP, who are paying a visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Left Party-Communist [LPC], and the delegation of that party made up of (Eivor Marklund), deputy chairman of that party; (Tore Forsberg), (Bo Hammar) and (Bror Engstrom), members of the Executive Committee, secretaries of the CC of the Left Party-Communist. During the talks they approached problems regarding the current preoccupations and activities of the RCP and LPC, as well as some aspects of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties. The talks are conducted in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

On the same day in the afternoon, the delegation of the RCP was received at the parliament by Ibgemund Bengtson, speaker of the Swedish Parliament. On the occasion talks were held and the sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations between the parliaments of the two countries, stressing their contribution to the development of the multilateral relations existing between Romania and Sweden to the interest of both peoples, of peace and international cooperation.

On the same day the delegation of the RCP had an interview with the parliamentary delegation of the LPC, headed by C.H. (Hermanssonlm). During the talks, opinions were exchanged on the international situation, stress being laid on the necessity of enhanced efforts to be made by parliaments for influencing the course of the world political life towards detente, disarmament and peace all over the world.

CONSTANTIN TALKS WITH BULGARIAN PLANNING HEAD CONCLUDE

AU271916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/5/1980--On May 27, concluded in Bucharest the talks between the delegation of the Romanian State Planning Committee led by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the delegation of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria led by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

On the occasion, analyzed was the current stage of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic relations, and established were fresh joint actions to be taken for expanding, over the next period, the collaboration and cooperation on various planes between the two countries. The sides agreed on the necessary means for intensifying the bilateral coordination of the plans of the two countries' national economies during the 1981-1985 quinquennium.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU231815 Bucharest AGREPRES in English 1730 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--The protocol of the tenth session of the Joint Romanian-Finnish Commission on Trade and Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation was signed in Bucharest. The document stipulates concrete measures for the development of the bilateral cooperation in scientific research, machinebuilding, chemstry, food industry and other domains of mutual interest, as well as on third markets, for increasing the volume of the trade exchanges between Romania and Finland and for diversifying them.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU241455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 24 May 80

["Romania: Active Militant for Real Security in Europe, for International Disarmament, Detente and Understanding"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/5/1980--Public opinion of Romania acknowledged with interest and satisfaction the conclusions drawn by the joint meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the government regarding the activity of Romania's delegation within the proceedings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states held in Poland's capital city.

SCINTEIA of May 24 publishes a commentary signed by Dumitru Tinu on this recent joint meeting, stressing among other things:

The socialist countries have a great responsibility for the maintenance of peace in the world and no effort should be spared for halting the worsening of international life, for securing the peaceful, negotiated settlement of conflictual situations, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, grounded on the strict observance of all peoples' national independence and sovereignty.

Given the gravity of the situation created in the world, special importance is attacked to the initiative adopted by the Warsaw Treaty participating countries that a meeting of the leaders of states in all regions of the world should be organized at the highest level in the near future, meeting which should focus on the elimination of the hotbeds of tension, on preventing the outburst of war. The Romanian party and state have consistently declared in absolutely all circumstances, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the problems of international life.

It is Romania's conviction that the current problems, irrespective of their nature or the region where they occur, can be settled by peaceful, negotiated means alone--the only existing rational alternative, in accordance with the peoples' vital interests of peace and security.

The joint meeting of the high party and state leading forums of Romania was right to emphasize the special significance the promotion of a lasting peace on our continent has for the achievement of European detente and security. Expressing their satisfaction at the basic orientation of the Warsaw declaration against Europe's division into military blocs, for the concomitent dissolution of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty, for military disengagement and disarmament, for the concerting of all states' efforts in view of building a climate of understanding, security and collaboration, the Political Executive Committee, the State Council and the Romanian Goverment were highly appreciative of the fact that the Warsaw declaration strongly reaffirms the new-type principles in international relations--fully equal rights, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, non-recourse to the threat or use of force.

Underlining the role of utmost importance in the resumption of the policy of detente, in the development of the process of building security on the European Continent incumbent on the Madrid meeting scheduled next autumn, SCINTEIA goes on: Its best preparation is a first-ranking requirement alongside with the necessity of intensifying and deepening the exchanges of opinions among the participating states for creating adequate conditions for its unfolding and successful conclusion.

As is known, Romania has consistently underlined that the only real and lasting support of security is the taking of concrete and efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament. Starting from such a stringent requirement, the measures taken for the intensification of the arms race and the location of nuclear missiles on the European Continent are all the more harmful. It is a reality, as Romania has always said, that a military equilibrium, a genuine security can be reached not by raising the arming at every higher levels, but on the contrary by their continuous lowering, by concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament.

In this context, the party and state leading forums of Romania consider as highly important the proposal renewed by the Warsaw Treaty participating states regarding the convening of a conference devoted to the problems of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, underlining the necessity of making all efforts on an international place for banning the use of nuclear weapons, for halting the location of new missiles and mass destruction arms, for dismantling the military bases and withdrawing the troops from foreign territories, for reducing the armed forces and armaments, for creating denuclearized zones and zones of peace in various regions of the world, in Europe, too.

A fundamental desideratum is the unification of the efforts of all states and peoples, of the largest social-political forces, for extinguishing the hotbeds of tension and conflict existing in various regions of the world, for settling the unsolved problems by political means with the strict observance of all states' sovereign rights and independence, by renouncing the interference in internal affairs, the threat or use of force.

The socialist countries have the highly responsible mission to strengthen the collaboration among them as well as with the other states for reestablishing a climate of international confidence and understanding adequate to the stringent requirements of guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and the world over.

Romania is firmly determined to do everything for making her full contribution to the building of a real and lasting security in Europe, to the achievement of a new-type policy of fully equal rights, confidence and respect among nations, for the implementation of the ideals of peace, independence and progress of all peoples of the world.

PRESIDENT CARTER TO VISIT 24, 25 JUNE

LD281544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia on 24 and 25 June this year, it was announced today.

TANJUG Comments

LD281626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 28 May 80

["U.S. President's Visit"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The official and friendly visit by President Carter to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, represents the continuation of the dialogue and continuity of successful development of relations between the two countries on the bases determined by Presidents Tito and Carter in the March 1978 joint statement. The visit will make possible a thorough exchange of views on the position and prospects of relations and cooperation between our country and the United States, especially the further promotion of economic cooperation.

The visit takes place at a time when attempts are being made by various sides to improve the international situation. It will offer an opportunity to the two sides to express their views on the worsened international relations and hotbeds of crisis in the world, proceeding from the need to preserve detente on a broader basis.

It is known that Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, is actively striving for the use of all possibilities to overcome the present tense international situation on the broadest possible basis and with the participation of all international factors. This was the aim of the known initiative by President Tito who, just before his illness took a turn for the worse, sent messages to President Carter and some other statesmen.

President Carter, who has had an open invitation to visit Yugoslavia since 1978, is coming to our country for the first time. This will give him and his delegation an opportunity to get acquainted with the achievements of Socialist Yugoslavia and to experience the warm welcome extended by our people.

VISITING U.S. SECRETARY GOLDSCHMIDT HOLDS TALKS

LD282328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 28 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Government member and Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications Chairman Ante Zelic and United States Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt today conferred on the promotion of cooperation in transport between the two countries. The promotion of cooperation in air transport, in particular, energy-saving measures in transport and a number of other questions were discussed. Accord in principle was reached to introduce a regular direct Belgrade-Chicago air link, important for the many Yugoslav emigres and Americans of Yugoslav descent living in the U.S. Mid-West and also for a faster development of tourism between the two countries.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER TROFIN MEETS DJURANOVIC, ENDS VISIT

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD282101 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 28 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Vselin Djuranovic today received Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin.

During the meeting, the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two neighbouring socialist countries were assessed as developing favourably. Both sides expressed readiness to further strengthen and promote friendship and cooperation, particularly economic cooperation.

Views were exchanged on current international questions.

Talks in Vojvodina Concluded

LD282102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Novi Sad, May 28 (TANJUG)--Good political relations between Yugoslavia and Romania are based on the well-known principles upheld by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu during their many meetings, Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin and Provincial Premier of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Nikola Kmezic stated here today.

At the end of the three-day talks, the two officials reiterated the two countries' readiness to continue developing their relations and cooperation on the same principles. They noted that the course pursued in bilateral relations is even more forcefully to be affirmed through further promoting and diversifying economic ties.

At the close of the Romanian delegation's friendly visit to Vojvodina, a memorandum was signed on the directions of further cooperation between the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Romania.

During the stay in Vojvodina, Trofin was received by Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee President Dusan Alimpic. During the meeting, both sides set out that, based on the line defined by Tito and Ceausescu, good-neighbourly relations and cooperation between the two countries and within this framework, between the province of Vojvodina and neighbouring Romanian districts must be further developed, for which broad possibilities exist.

The Romanian vice-premier also had talks with Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Romanian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Metod Rotar. The two countries' current economic cooperation was discussed.

During the talks, the two countries' long-term economic development strategies were noted and, in this context, the need stressed for joint long-term cooperation in different sectors.

AGERPRES REPORT

AU281910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, (AGERPRES) 28/5/1980--Over May 26-28, Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of Romania, paid a working visit to the Autonomous Socialist Province of Vojvodina.

During the visit, analyzed was the achievement stage of the collaboration and cooperation objectives between Romania and the Autonomous Socialist Province of Vojvodina, as well as the progress of the goods exchanges between the two sides. The firm determination of both sides was expressed for the development and diversification of collaboration and cooperation, especially in the fields of machine-building, chemistry, energy, coal and agriculture included.

At the end of the visit Virgil Trofin was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On the occasion, they discussed the necessary ways and means for the strengthening and stronger development of the economic relations between the two countries in the spirit of the summit understandings concluded for strengthening the collaboration on multiple planes between the two neighbour and friendly socialist countries.

The Romanian deputy prime minister also had talks with Dusan Alimpic, chairman of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the L.C.Y., Metod Rotar, federal secretary of foreign trade, chairman for Yugoslavia of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission of Economic Collaboration, and with Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. On the occasion, analyzed were problems of mutual interest and established were measures for the development of collaboration and economic cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO HUSAK ON REELECTION

AU282150 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May, TANJUG--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR:

"On the occasion of your reelection as president of the CSSR, I send you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in your responsible work.

"I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR will continue to develop successfully and be promoted in the interest of the peoples of our two countries, peace, socialism and security in the world."

VRHOVEC RECEIVES ARGENTINE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD282246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Carlos Cavandoli, under secretary in the Argentine Foreign Affairs Ministry, who is visiting our country for consultations at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. During their discussion they exchanged views on topical international relations, and on the future development of bilateral cooperation between their two countries.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

LD282329 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 28 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic today set out that Yugoslav-Australian relations and cooperation, despite occasional standstills, develop along an ascending line.

Receiving the credentials of the new Australian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Michael Drone Wilson, Mijatovic set out that 300,000 or so Yugoslav emigrants in Australia are a very important factor in terms of overall relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Wilson also set out that the Yugoslav emigrants in Australia are a stable link in relations between the two countries. Ambassador Wilson, conveying the Australian Government's condolences on the death of President Tito, described President Tito as a symbol of courage and firmness in both wartime and peacetime. Ambassador Wilson underlined the Australian Government's interest in the development of bilateral relations with Yugoslavia. He set out that the two countries have in the more recent years strengthened their friendship and expanded cooperation at all levels.

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY ASSESSES AGREEMENT WITH EEC

LD282152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Zagreb, May 28 (TANJUG)--The recently concluded agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community, the Republican Presidency of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Croatia assessed today, is an important framework and adequate base for developing and promoting economic cooperation in the mutual interest. The Croatian Republican Presidency expressed the conviction that the agreement offers favourable conditions also for a broader promotion and development of economic cooperation with the rest of the world, particularly for joint investment, joint ventures on world markets and other forms of cooperation.

During the discussion at the Croatian Republican Presidency session, the conviction was expressed that the implementation of the new Yugoslavia-E.E.C. agreement will insure a more harmonious and equitable development of cooperation with the E.E.C. member-countries, cooperation which has so far been characterized by Yugoslavia's chronic and growing deficit.

Since the largest part of the Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad live and work in fact in the E.E.C. member-countries, the Croatian Republican Presidency assessed as particularly important the obligation accepted by the E.E.C. member-countries more successfully to solve questions concerning social and other problems of Yugoslavs temporarily employed in these countries, the protection of their national and cultural identity and their return home, to Yugoslavia.

At the session today, the Croatian Republican Presidency passed a decision on the pardon of a number of sentenced persons.

FRENCH NEWSMAN STOPPED; EXPELLED 21 MAY

LD290759 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "A French Journalist Expelled From Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Michel Barthelemy, special correspondent of Radio-France-International, who was beginning a report in Yugoslavia with 2 days investigation in Zagreb, was stopped on Wednesday 21 May at Zagreb airport while preparing to depart for Sarajevo, the second stage of his trip. He was then expelled after his passport had been stamped with an endorsement forbidding entry for 2 years.

STOJANOVIC CRITICIZES NATIONALISTS, BUREAUCRATS

LD290020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Sarajevo--While he was still alive, Tito prepared us to successfully maintain the continuity of our revolution without him. This was stated by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists in his conversation with scientific and cultural workers of Bosnia-Hercegovina, organized in the series of conversations on the development problems of the republic.

He assessed that in recent months the political situation, which he considered to be very favorable, had been characterized by a high level of unity of all our peoples and nationalities and by their readiness to preserve and defend the achievements of the revolution. Stating that some new qualities of unity have been expressed in this respect, which could not have been expected, Stojanovic compared the present political situation in the country with that which prevailed immediately after the war, which was characterized by powerful unity and unprecedented enthusiasm of the people.

This high level of unity of all socialist forces of society, according to Nikola Stojanovic, has discouraged those forces--and even extremist emigrants--that speculated about the possibility of various forms of instability in the country. The stable situation in the country was due to especially the exceptionally good functioning of all institutions of the system, the completely painless process of "the transfer of power" and the implementation of constitutional provisions and party decisions on the function of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, which showed complete unity of all subjects of society. In this process, he said, there were no "cracks." Broadly speaking, the entire social discipline increased considerably. In a way, this is also confirmed by the fact that at this time the number of various offences considerably decreased.

This, according to the president of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, is all the more significant considering that this process occurred in very favorable international and relatively complex domestic conditions. In this context, Stojanovic noted some major questions of domestic development which, he said, are still open and can have political consequences due to their nature. According to him, these questions include a speedier development of the undeveloped areas, the adoption of the medium-term development plan, the implementation of the principle of collective leadership and responsibility, and others.

The expressed unity of all our peoples and nationalities, of all socialist subjects of society around the policy of the League of Communists, represents, according to Stojanovic, a stable basis from our work and development. At the same time, this also means considerably greater obligation and responsibility on the part of all, especially leaderships, to make full contribution to the further development of revolution and its achievements. Increased consciousness and politicization of the people, he said, dictate stricter criteria toward all actions, especially those which objectively oppose our self-managing development.

Continuing, Stojanovic assessed our present economic situation as complex, and not ignoring its political aspects, expressed the view that we are not yet really feeling the consequences of this situation. Unless we overcome the existing economic difficulties in a joint and sufficiently energetic manner, he said, this will strengthen the phenomena of nationalism, separatism and other antiself-managing tendencies. However, he noted, the strengthening of administrative and state regulations cannot be the way to overcome these difficulties, nor a substitute for the development of self-managing socialist relations. As confirmation of this assessment, Stojanovic listed problems connected with increased expenditure and investments which grow worse the more the decisions on them are removed from the direct producers.

In this respect, Stojanovic pointed out the exceptional importance the strengthening of the delegate system has for our entire development. He expressed the belief that in this field we are still proceeding slower than is necessary and possible. In our delegate system, there are still many elements of the parliamentary system we should overcome as soon as possible.

Continuing, the president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee paid special attention to the role of science and culture and to the contribution the scientific and cultural workers could and should make to the entire self-managing development of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The existing differences in the development of this republic, as compared with the country as a whole, cannot be overcome without corresponding development of science and culture and their fuller inclusion in the development processes of the entire associated labor. According to him this will be easier to achieve thanks to the fact that an overwhelming majority of intellectuals are present in the living practice of socialist self-management. This is shown by numerous new tribunes and meetings in which the scientific and cultural workers of this republic are taking an active part, as well as by more intensive and improved planned publishing activity, and so forth.

However, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved, he said. He emphasized it is necessary to make still greater efforts in this respect. The strengthening of free creative activity and the overcoming of clanish divisions and bourgeois concepts about the elitist position of the scientific and cultural workers represent essential conditions for the development of scientific and cultural activity. According to Stojanovic, it is necessary to have greater sensitivity and polemical readiness for all voices which, often in a muffled tone, again defend some defeated and out-of-date convictions about science and culture. Stojanovic said that convictions contrary to the stances of the League of Communists are again appearing in some newspapers and other public tribunes. He emphasized that we must be prepared more openly to enter into polemics so as not to permit the consolidation of stances that objectively hinder our self-managing development.

Analyzing such attempts, Stojanovic said that individual nationalists obviously intended to settle with various newspapers, religious press and other media from where they could voice their nationalist views on the world. Nationalism has been defeated, but it represents a permanent counterposition to socialism and this is how it should be considered and assessed. The voices, although isolated, which demand the allegedly denied rights by individual peoples, represent a negation of all that we have already achieved in the field of national equality. Nationalists and bureaucrats, Stojanovic emphasized, exploit the existing problems in the economic field for their ends, striving for the economic progress only of their own people. Individual defense of national institutions in Bosnia-Hercegovina has the same significance and meaning, just as the expression of worry for the fate of this republic from other environments is basically nationalistically motivated.

In conclusion, Stojanovic emphasized that the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC will continue resolutely to struggle against all such phenomena and tendencies. In this respect, he said, the scientific and cultural workers of this republic have a special obligation and task because this is a field where such views are expressed much quicker and most often. It is therefore necessary to speed up the links of science and culture with other parts of associated labor. This is of direct interest to our entire socialist development and to the status and position of scientific and cultural workers. It was just that special place and importance which has been given to science and culture in the ideopolitical basis of the medium-term plan of development of Bosnia-Hercegovina. They have to become a still more decisive factor in the solution of essential questions of the development policy. Thus scientific and cultural workers will make their full contribution to a speedier development of these fields as well as of the republic as a whole, Nikola Stojanovic said, among other things, in today's conversation with scientific and cultural workers of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

MINIC ADDRESSES OPENING OF EXHIBITION ON TITO

LD282010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The "Tito--Thought, Word and Work" exhibition opened at the Yugoslav archives center today. The exhibition was opened by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

So much has been written and said in our country and the world over the past days and months about Tito as a man and about his work, Minic said, that nothing in more recent history could be compared to it. And yet this is only the beginning of the comprehensive effort to learn about and fathom the invaluable thoughts, words and works of a great man and revolutionary [words indistinct].

This exhibition represents a modest attempt to give the public a general idea of the vast wealth of Tito's thoughts, words and works.

I am convinced, Minic emphasized, that it will attract the attention of all of our citizens and especially of the young and of communists. Though the means and possibilities with which exhibitions of this kind tell the truth about the giant of our history and that of the world are limited, we hope that they will expand our knowledge of Tito and also of ourselves, of our nations and nationalities, our great people's socialist revolution, the building of our self-managing socialist society, our federation--grounded in the foundations provided by the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities--and of our struggle for independence, peace and socialism.

Tito's texts and photographs and other photographs on display, Milos Minic said, take us, stage by stage, through the tempestuous events that determined and decided the destiny of our Yugoslav multinational community and which not only wrought changes of far-reaching significance on our soil, in our country, but also changed the picture of the whole world.

Tito's thought, word and work, he added, played a decisive role at all the decisive and crucial crossroads of our history during the past four decades.

In handing over factories to the workers, in building the system of socialist self-management, in settling the nationality question in a way unparalleled anywhere else in the world, in developing the Yugoslav federation and giving it its present shape, in building the socialist production relations and creating the conditions needed for more rapid economic growth, cultural development and raising the standard of living of the working people, in building the system of all-people's defense with a strong modern Yugoslav Army as a strike force and with territorial defense, civil protection and social self-protection, in winning numerous friends in the world and establishing friendly relations with nearly all countries--in all this Tito's thought, words and work played the initiating role.

His great goal was always a strong, firm, stable, independent, united, nonaligned Socialist Yugoslavia, equal with all the big and small countries, with great prestige and standing in the world, ranking among the most active in the struggle for peace and security, for the relaxation of tension and active peaceful coexistence, capable of protecting and defending itself on its own against all possible dangers.

Comrade Tito lived to see the attainment of this great goal by our nations and nationalities, always inspired, spurred on and directed by him and by the LCY headed by him. This, more than anything else, earned him the recognition and respect of the whole world. This is his greatest achievement, which made him into a giant of our age, the significance of whose thought, words and work goes far beyond the borders of our country.

Comrade Tito was always rooted in reality and found solutions for the progressive changing of the existing state of affairs both in our country and in the world. He always had an eye on the future, which he always succeeded in penetrating, and he was always able to point the way to an even fuller liberation of labor, to even broader human freedom, to even fuller independence and equality of peoples.

The whole wealth of his thoughts, words and works bear testimony to this. A particular place in this, Milos Minic stressed, is held by one of his last great ideas, in fact a great message, on collective work, decision-making and responsibility. This, in fact--a call from Tito addressed to all our people, telling us to be resolute in making further progress in democratizing relations in our socialist society, in our system of self-management, in our delegate system, and above all in the LCY--has by today already become the common task of all and has developed into an all-people's activity in all the units and environments of our socialist community. The working class, all the working people, the young, the LCY, have embarked on the realization of his idea, and nothing and no one will be able to stand in its way. Step by step Tito's idea will become our new reality.

Always concerned with peace and security, with the destiny of the world, aware that this destiny is also shared by our own nations and nationalities, he sent messages from his hospital bed during the last days of his life to a number of heads of state. In the messages he displayed his deep alarm at the serious exacerbating and complication of the international situation and appealed for urgent steps to be taken to halt this kind of development, to revive the relaxation of international tension, to stop the arms race and to embark on negotiations and agreement-seeking on ways of settling international crises and conflicts. The gathering of the most influential statesmen in Belgrade on the occasion of the last farewell to him was like a response to these messages and appeals from him. We want to believe that the development of international relations in the immediate future will confirm this and that it will bring to the world, to the millions of people throughout the world, more peace of mind and less alarm and anxiety, Milos Minic stressed.

Tito's thought and its realization are traced by the exhibition in a thematic-chronological manner--from his attitudes in the struggle for the purity and consolidation of the party to his attitudes on ideological questions, especially those concerning the nationalitiy question. The exhibition also gives a complete insight into the events at the beginning of the war, the development of the system of the new people's rule and the battle for the international recognition of Yugoslavia.

Documents also provide an insight into Tito's efforts with regard to our party's independence and our specific road to socialism, which achieved their affirmation in 1948 in the opposition to Stalin. The exhibition devotes attention to the perfecting of the social system--the beginnings of self-management and its development.

After Belgrade the exhibition will also be staged in other towns in the country [words indistinct].

LJUBICIC, MILITARY LEADERS PAY HOMAGE TO TITO

LD2817O7 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by his closest aides from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, commanders of the military districts, [words indistinct] air force and air defense and commanders of the territorial defense headquarters of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and other officers who had attended a conference in Belgrade on the further development of the concept of all-people's defense, paid homage to (?Comrade Tito) in the House of Flowers in Uzice Street today.

At the head of the column, as during the war, General Ljubicic and his aasociates walked along the path in the House of Flowers and paid homage to their supreme commander with a military salute. With silent faces and shining eyes, soldiers and fighters of the revolution, commanders, commissars and military leaders from the days of the Uzice Republic, Bihac, the Neretva, the Sutjeska, Jajce, Vis, the Srem front and other places from all over the Yugoslav war theatre, stoically bore the blow inflicted by time, full of special pride at having been Tito's contemporaries and soldiers and at the fact that to the end and with no exception they will carry on with Tito's military work.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT BILIC EULOGIZES TITO

LD271302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Zagreb--At a joint session today the delegates of all the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia paid homage to deceased President of the SFRY and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito. Speaking about the figure and work of Comrade Tito at a commemorative session of the Associated Labor Council, the Sociopolitical Council and the Council of Municipalities, Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, said that Tito's contribution to our reality was inestimable and that it would be so in the construction of our future relations.

"Tito is no longer with us," Bilic went on to stress, and added: "This inexporable truth elicits pangs of anguish. However, Tito's work returns [words indistinct] we again unfurl the flag of victory. Under this flag we must realize our goals, working more and better." Going on to recall the figure of our foremost workers and foremost strategist of the path of Yugoslavia's life, Bilic underlined that all Tito's works and his activity in general were imbued by the most profound feeling for his comrades, colleagues, children and everybody, for man free of all alienation.

Jure Bilic stressed that now, when we are continuing our life without Tito, we must ensure that we have greater responsibility toward everything that is taking place in political, economic and cultural life and life overall. We constructed a lot with Tito. With the aid of his work we must construct even more. In this way we shall repay our debt to Comrade Tito and create for ourselves an even more beautiful tomorrow, Bilic concluded.

The delegates of all three assembly chambers continued their meetings in separate sessions with an examination of the current economic trends and the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor.

KOSOVO LEAGUE COMMISSION NOTES DEFENSE READINESS

AU282153 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 80 p 12

[Z.Z. report]

[Text] The asessment of the moral-political situation in the territorial defense of the province of Kosovo was the topic of discussion at a session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo held today under the chairmanship of Dzevozet Hamza.

At the commission's session it was noted that significant results had been achieved with the engagement of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the province in strengthening and further developing the territorial defense, the ideopolitical and military-professional training and preparedness of units and staffs of the territorial defense, in improving the national and social structure and in increasing the number of members of the League of Communists from the ranks of members and the officer cadre of the territorial defense.

It was also assessed that an appropriate level of combat readiness, training and capability had been achieved in the units and staffs of the territorial defense for effective activity in all situations in implementing the tasks of defense and self-protection.